PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE GREAT AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks. Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TEN PAGES.

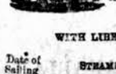
MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,350.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
5-30 P.M. 1908.				
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7518	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903	MOOLTAN	9621
21st "	CALEDONIA	7858		
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7358	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. 1908
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,688	Hover	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guinouet	3rd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	27th Mar 1908,
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	R. Cucchi	15th Mar 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Magnanini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	5,000	"	15th May "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *viâ* Genoa and returning *viâ* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, PENANG AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Delsette	17th March 1908
CAPRI	6,000	D. Felice	17th April 1908.
LIGURIA	5,000	"	17th May 1908.

Second class accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

G. DEGROSSI.
AGENT.
No. 30, HORNBY ROAD.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 2nd Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D & C.*
REMBA	1,709	Thur. 5th Mar.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	3,170	Frid 6th Mar.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 9th Mar., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 29th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
27th February, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4295	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908.
KOERBER	5300	A. Feretti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabocvich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4295	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
* AUSTRIA	7585	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* VORWAERTS	5993	B. Bednars	24th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartolo	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
CHINA	5999	A de Petris	29th Mar, 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Steward.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	839
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 84 and Rs. 731, respectively.
The following sailings are subject to alteration:—
SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
**City of Calcutta	..	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
**City of London	..	22 "	24 "	..	15 "
**City of Glasgow	..	25 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

‡ City of Karachi	..	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
†a Trafford Hall	..	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
a** City of Benares	..	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess
† Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
‡ Sails for Genoa, Plymouth and Antwerp.
† Sails for Havre landing passengers at Marseilles and Plymouth.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS
220-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VIBRATION CHARGE, being now exhausted, we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM—Price 2 Annas each or Rs. 12 per 100.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG,	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.
JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Manager*.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittance may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager*

BANK OF BOMBAY, SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and a balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BOMBAY RACES.

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SPECIAL CASH PRICES DURING SEASON.

GOERZ-TREIDER PRISMATIC BINOCULARS

ONCE FOCUSSED, ALWAYS FOCUSSED, WORLD FAMOUS.
No. 20—Magnification 6×. A compact Glass for Racing and other Field Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 100.
No. 30—Magnification 9×. Most Suitable for Racing, Shikar or Military Purposes.
Special Cash Price Rs. 114-8.

MARCKS AND CO.'S HIGH GRADE PRISMATIC BINOCULARS.

The Cheapest ever offered to the public.
Special Cash Price Rs. 72.
London Retail Price £ 5-5.
Superior magnifying Power:—Weight under 13 ozs., London made in its entirety, Brilliant field of vision. Easy Manipulation. Extreme portability.

FLAMMARION BINOCULARS.

Constructed under the patronage of the eminent ASTRONOMER, FLAMMARION, F. R. A. S. A perfect Field Glass with Achromatic Lenses, as used by 21 of the British Regiments stationed in India.
Special Cash Price Rs. 30.
Binoculars complete in case with Shoulder Straps from the Sole Indian Agents.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

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MARVELLOUS OF THE 20th CENTURY.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

Second to None ✠ KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS ✠ Second to None
PUT THE WORLD BEFORE YOU
LOCATION—MAIDAN
BETWEEN POLICE COURT AND MUNICIPAL.
Being greatly PATRONIZED BY HIS HIGHNESSES AND DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE.
After a great SUCCESSFUL tour round the World for the FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
Will produce the GRAND SHOW of life-like Pictures of all UP-TO-DATE events or International interest.
FILMS from four parts of the world America, England, Germany and France.
Pictures being free from flicker, absolutely steady—safety against firing, and up-to-date and superior to all others

EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS. 7-30 to 9-30 (S. T.) 10 to 12 (S. T.) EVERY NIGHT TWO SHOWS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Box, 6 Seats	Rs. 18	Second Class	Re. 1
Reserve, 1 Seat	" 4	Third "	As. 8
First Class	" 2	Fourth "	" 4 (Natives only)

Soldiers and Sailors in uniform, half-price, to First and Second Class only.
Children under 10 years of age, half-price to all Classes, except Third and Fourth.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

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Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

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Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WAHLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

THE SENSATION

of the
OLYMPIA MOTOR SHOW LONDON
was the
DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM.

THE SENSATION

of the
BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS
was the
SUCCESS OF DUNLOP TYRES.

The Detachable Rim now on view at the Company's Premises,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

A NOTE TO YOUR FRIEND.

"Any afternoon come in, have a cup of Tea pleased to see you, and you know I always use"

"LIPTONS"

YOU MAY ALWAYS SECURE GOOD FRIENDS BY USING

LIPTONS TEA.

They know that you are giving them the best.
WHOLESALE DEPOT:—14, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY.

A CARD.

OWING entirely to the demand of our growing interests, we have arranged for a very general extension of our organization throughout India, and, as a general result, shall, on March 1st., open our own Office in Bombay, as well as at other points.

We have taken over from Messrs. WARDEN and COMPANY, who have so ably and faithfully represented us at Bombay, in the past, the entire charge of the REMINGTON business. Our Office will be managed by Mr. W. H. Saxon-Davies, formerly with Messrs. Warden and Company.

All of the facilities, care and attention which have been so gratifyingly acknowledged by the Bombay typewriter world heretofore, through our former representatives, will be at the command of the public, accompanied by every additional service which our enlarged organization can offer, or which is to be had at our London or New York offices.

We have always been first in the typewriter business, and in keeping with our unbroken record, we are thus the first and only Typewriter Company to be represented by its own Offices in India.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—Mahomed Building, 75, Hornby Road,
AND AT
Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Simla, Colombo, Allahabad, Dacca and Lahore.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.
Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Sole Agents for
"GOLF" Brand
PILSENER BEER,
The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
Retail from
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 9th March, 1908, 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of four members of the Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation, who retire on the 1st April 1908; (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.

2. Government Resolution—Appointing Captain W. Glen Liston, M.B., I.M.S., to be a member of the Corporation vice Khan Bahadur Abdur Razzak bin Curtas, deceased.

3. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1908-09; (b) Notice of motion from Mr. James Macdonald, seconded by Mr. K. S. Dadachanji—For appointing Mr. Bhukandas B. Desai, Auditor of Municipal Accounts for 1908-09.

4. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Trustees' meetings.

5. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E., as Trustee on this Board, expires on the 31st day of March 1908; (b) Election of the Trustee for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

6 Joint Schools Committee Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

7. Memorandum from Mr. Moreshwar Shridhrishna—Complaining of nuisance caused by the occupants of certain houses in Fanaswadi Cross Lane, and requesting that a lamp may be provided in the gully.

8. Letter from Mr. Dosabhai K. Bharucha and others—Complaining of nuisance caused by certain Buffalo Stables between Gilder Lane and the Bellasis Road overbridge.

9. Letter from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Romer, Solicitors, on behalf of their client Mr. Merwanji Kaikhusroo regarding a plague camp erected on the reclaimed site of the Gilder Tank.

10. Letter from Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—Stating that a certain statement made by a Councillor at a meeting of the Corporation in regard to the acquisition of his property in connection with the Improvement of Fort North is not borne out by the official correspondence on the subject.

11. Letter from Mr. Keshavdas S. Sanghanji, L.C.E. —Forwarding copy of an application filed in the High Court in connection with a Municipal case.

12. Letter from Rao Bahadur Vassanji Khimjee, President of a public meeting of the inhabitants of Byculla, Mazagon, etc., regarding inconveniences experienced at the Tank Bunder Hindu cemetery.

13. Letter from Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary (on leave)—Tendering his resignation and requesting that he may be awarded a lump sum in recognition of his services.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Recommending additional budget grants for the acquisition of Mr. Dagdoo Shittiba Shellar's property at Tadwadi Street.

15. Recommending sanction to an adjustment of the accounts in respect of the claim of the Municipality against Mr. T. A. Bulkley in connection with the Colaba Sewerage Works.

16. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,000 to meet excess expenditure due to bursts on the mains.

17. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding building works at a house in Mirza Street, Mr. Thakorlas A. Gandhi, Solicitor, be informed of the action taken in the matter.

18. Recommending an additional budget grant of Rs. 25,728 to meet the cost of constructing Ward Offices for the Executive Engineer's staff at Mint Road.

19—20. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, budget transfers to meet excesses in the grants for Repairs to Scavengering Carts, etc.; and for lighting Markets and Slaughter Houses.

21. Recommending that in reply to their letters regarding an extension of the Jewish Cemetery at Delisle Road, Messrs. Mehta and Somjee, Solicitors, be informed that on sanitary grounds there is no objection to the extension in question.

22. Recommending that the letter from Messrs. Thakurdas and Co. regarding their clients' tender for the supply of grain and hay be recorded.

23. Recommending that a letter from Messrs. Little and Co. regarding their clients' tender for the supply of grain be recorded.

24. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to replace certain water mains in A ward by mains of larger size, and to lay additional water mains in the ward.

Notices of motions—

25. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For moving Government to amend section 154 of the Municipal Act, so as to allow in determining the rateable values of properties a deduction of twenty per cent. in lieu of all allowance for repairs, etc.

26-27. From Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie. (26) For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of improving the northern approach to Kennedy Bridge. (27) For appointing a Committee to consider the desirability of appointing permanent Committees to deal with questions which have to be referred to Committees.

Letters from the Commissioner—

28. Forwarding a return of cycles taxed during the quarter ending 31st December 1907.

29. Requesting sanction to an alteration in the regular lines of Fanaswadi Lane.

30. Forwarding a letter from the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India who intimates that the serum-therap of plague shall be one of the subjects of the enquiry under the Direction of the Advisory Committee for plague investigation in India.

31. Forwarding a statement of accounts as required by Section 105 (1) of the Municipal Act.

32. Reporting payment made to the Textile Manufacturing Company of interest on the Collector's reward for a plot of ground acquired for the Low Level Channel No. 2.

33. Requesting sanction to a plot of land forming part of Argyle Road being permanently closed and relinquished to the Port Trust.

34. Forwarding, for orders, a letter from the Tramways Company regarding special fares for the conveyance of tramway passengers.

35. Forwarding Government Resolution which sanctions the Bombay Improvement Trusts Parel Street Scheme.

36. Forwarding government Resolution regarding the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes in connection with the Mandvi, Koliwada Scheme.

37. Submitting Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

38. Reporting as to an alleged collision between an Electric tramcar and a Municipal cart on the 25th October last.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

39. Recommending an additional budget grant for the acquisition of Messrs. Megasham and Moreshwar Vishwanath's property at Cavel.

40. Recommending an additional budget grant of Rs. 17,000 for the purchase of stores for the Municipal Workshops.

41-42. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, budget transfers to meet excesses in certain budget grants.

43. Recommending that storage tanks may be put up at certain public water fountains in the City.

44. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding a nuisance arising from a drain in Bahman Wadi in Love Lane, Mr. Y. H. Hajt be informed that steps are being taken to remove the nuisance.

45. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the nuisance caused by two dust-bin carts at Musjid Bunder, Mr. Somchand Dharsey be informed that steps are being taken to remedy the nuisance.

46. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the provision of a Town Band, Mr. N. Gazdar be informed of the legal difficulties in regard to the matter.

47. Appointing Mr. R. P. Masani to be Municipal Secretary vice Mr. M. N. Wadia, retiring.

48. Recommending an additional budget grant of Rs. 3,274 to meet an excess in the grant for the Public Land Conveyance Licensing Establishment.

49. Recommending an additional budget grant of Rs. 2,403 for constructing a pucca underground drain at the Haines Road Cemetery for the Portuguese Community.

50. Forwarding for disposal the Commissioner's letter regarding the payment to the Assistant to the Health Officer of salary for the days occupied in the journey from England to Bombay and first class passage and sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a budget transfer for the purpose.

51-54. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, budget transfers to meet excesses in certain budget grants.

Government Letters—

55. Regarding the question of revoking the powers exercised by the Municipal Commissioner under the Epidemic Diseases Act.

56. Stating that Government are prepared to hand over a balance of the Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Entertainment Fund, amounting to Rs. 1,00,354-14-6, together with the accumulated interest thereon to the Municipality on certain conditions for the establishment of a hospital for mill-hands and others in the north of the Island.

57. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Recommending that the Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Girls' School together with its endowment funds be taken over by the Municipality on certain conditions.

58. Letter from Mr. Damodar Gordhandas Sukhadwala—Offering to make over a fund of Rs. 1,00,000 for the maintenance of the People's Free Reading Room and Library on condition that the same may be named and maintained as by the Municipality.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION—*Contd.*

Notices of motions—

59. From the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn—For adding certain names to the Committee regarding Corporation Procedure Rules.

60. From the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E.—For requesting the Committee regarding the question of raising a loan for Street Improvement to report as to the future policy of the Corporation in regard to setbacks.

61. From Lieutenant Colonel M. A. T. Collie—For appointing a Committee to consider the question of widening Church Gate Street.

62. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For obtaining particulars regarding the assessment of mills in the City, &c.

63. From Sir Bhalchandra Krishna—For expressing regret at the news of the death of Mr. Anandrao Narayan Vasudeo.

64. From Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji—For enquiring as to the improvement of the road alignment at the north-west corner of Churchgate Street.

Letters from the Commissioner—

65. Forwarding, for disposal, Government Resolution regarding a proposal to change the date of the close season for quail.

66. Forwarding, for approval, draft revised bye-laws with respect to buildings under clauses (a) (c) (d) and (dd) of section 461 of the Municipal Act.

67. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Bomanji Lane being exchange for a plot of land belonging to Mr. Nassarwanji Bhicaji Bamji.

Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—

68. Reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from the 5th to 26th February 1908.

69. Forwarding a list of outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

70. Regarding certain matters connected with Tramway extensions in the City.

71. Regarding the proposed widening of certain streets.

72. Regarding the Improvement Trust's Nowroji Hill Street Scheme.

73. Regarding Street Refuses.

74. Regarding the collapse of a house in Cooper Street.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Acting Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 29th February, 1908.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "PERSIA," from LONDON and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's ARRIVAL, and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys will be held on Bag Cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Firm's engagement with Mr. H. PEACHEY is by mutual agreement terminated from this date. The Power of Attorney, dated 24th November, 1900, granted by me in favor of Mr. PEACHEY is likewise CANCELLED on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London.

NOTICE.

I BEG to give notice that Mr. WILLIAM EDWARD DAVIES is appointed Manager to and Representative of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., at Bombay and is AUTHORISED to SIGN the Firm "per procuration" on and from the 2nd day of March, 1908.

F. G. WALLIS-WHIDDETT,
Attorney in India for
Messrs. CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Wine Shippers, 3a, New London Street, London, E.C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP existing between RUSTOM NUSSERWANJI VATCHAGHANDY and ARDESHIR PESTONJI CONTRACTOR under the name of ARDESHIR & Co., in connection with the "Sanj Vartaman" Newspaper and Press has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 29th February, 1908.

All outstanding in connection with the said firm of ARDESHIR & Co., shall be recovered by the said RUSTOM NUSSERWANJI VATCHAGHANDY who will likewise pay all liabilities of the said firm.

The Undersigned Rustom Nusserwanji Vatchaghandy as from the 29th February, 1908, is and must be taken to be the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the "Sanj Vartaman" Newspaper and Press and he will carry on the business in connection with the same in the name and style of RUSTOM N. VATCHAGHANDY & Co.

DATED AT BOMBAY, THIS 29TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given to the public that BAI JAINABOO, widow of ABDUL HOOSEIN HIPTOOLLA RESHAMWALLA, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client. All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim and demand into and upon or against the said property or any part thereof, either by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, claim, possession, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his Office, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, and also to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground together with tenement or dwellinghouse and other buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being at Fanaswadi Street, and containing by admeasurement 1517 Sq. Yds. or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North, partly by the property of the Vendor and partly by the property of Jalbhoy Ardeshir Seth, on or towards the South by the property of Tribhowandas Varjiwandas; on or towards the East by the property of Bai Ladkoobai, widow of Thakoredas Purshotamdas and a passage 12 feet wide leading from the Fanaswadi Road, and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under "C" Ward No. 4736 to 4753 and Street Nos. 3 to 18 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. New No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. and the said premises are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.—Dated this 29th day of February, 1908.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to One P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1908, for WORKS in a STORM WATER DRAIN, in Delisle Road (North.)

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 10, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 5 per cent. on the estimated Contract amount, less the cost of articles to be supplied by the Commissioner under the Contract, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Contract rates for a similar work in the Storm Water Drain in Arthur Road have been put up on the General Notice Board of the Municipal Office for the information of the Tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M.Inst.C.E., M.I. Mech.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 29TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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ROYAL BOMBAY YATCHT CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENENAL MEETING of Members will take place at the Club on WEDNESDAY, the 4th March, 1908, at 6-30 P.M.

WALTER LANG,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1908.

BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE ABOVE SOCIETY
will be held in the
Y.M.C.A. HALL, WODEHOUSE ROAD,
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CHAIRMAN:—H. E. E. PROCTER, Esqr.
MR. FRANK LENWOOD, M.A.,
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will be the principal speaker.
Please come and bring your Friends.

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SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

STABLING—WANTED STABLING for a Horse and Carriage near Colaba Railway Station. Apply Box No. 399, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.—HOP in "Century Building" space measuring 3,500 square feet. Apply 101, Hornby Row, 4th Storey, Opposite Navsari Building.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

IN Building overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden:
SECOND FLOOR.—TWO fine airy OFFICE ROOMS, with Gallery. For Rent and other particulars apply to the Owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE
21, Esplanade Road Circle, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S LIST.

ANNUAL 1908.
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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE NEW SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA & DYSENTERY.

Asa.

ASa a preventive and curative agent in all stages of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera and Griping "ASA" stands alone. Its effects can truly be called marvellous, obstinate cases of Diarrhœa being checked by a single dose. In hot climates such as in India, the stomach and bowels are particularly liable to derangements, developing soon into Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. These ailments unless speedily checked, exhaust the system to a dangerous extent and some effectual remedy should always be at hand; we have no hesitation in recommending "ASA" as being THE REMEDY necessary in these cases.

NO HOUSEHOLD SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PRICE:—Re. 1-0 per bottle.

Full directions are given with each bottle.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD ONLY BY

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURING & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY: BYCULLA: POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 25,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p. m., the following:—

A consignment of pure grape Palestine wines consisting of—Malaga, Mersala, Tokay, Alixante, Oporto, Sherry, etc.
15 Cases Beer.
20 " Whisky.

On account of the concerned:—A consignment of English plateware consisting of Tea and Coffee sets, pickle frames, Cruets, biscuit boxes, egg frames, etc.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ENGLISH SAFES.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1908, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 3 P.M. (S. T.), a consignment of English fire and burglar-proof safes manufactured by the wellknown John Grave and Son, consisting of—

3 safes, sizes, 28in. 30in. and 36in. high with 1-2 inch solid boiler plate doors, strongly bended, back and front all round and fitted with Chubb's locks.
1 safe 28" by 22" by 22", of 1-6 inch bent best steel plates, best solid, at all corners, ½ inch steel plate doors, and with nickel Gun powder-proof locks.
2 safes 30" and 36" high of 3/8" boiler plate doors and fitted with Chubb's locks.

These safes all made strong enough to resist fire and burglars and can be recommended for the safe custody of valuables and documents.

Also a consignment of English safes by the Midland Safe Co., consisting of—
6 safes sizes from 24" to 36", with Chubb's Locks and plain going.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND MARCH, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 38, HUMMUM STREET.

SALE OF Salvage of Machinery and Cast Iron Columns, damaged by fire and water, at the Naigaum Mills Co., Ltd., Naigaum.

Under instructions from the Adjusters and on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., Auctioneers, will receive Private Offers at their Rooms for the purchase of the following machinery, &c., saived from the late fire at the above Mills, up to THURSDAY the 5th March, 1908.

111 Revolving Flat carding engines.
12 Drawing Frames, each with 2 heads and 7 deliveries.
12 Single head draw Frames, each with 6 deliveries.
15 Slubbing Frames each 32 spindles.
22 Intermediates " " 124 "
41 Roving " " 160 "
16 Twist Rings " " 320 "
32 Mules " " 774 "
6 " " 708 "
252 Single Reels " 40 hanks.
11 Bundling Presses.
1 12-inch baling press with pumps, Shafting, pulleys, &c.
also
420 Cast iron Columns.

Separate offers must be made for the machinery and cast iron columns.
A deposit of Rs. 1,500 will be required with the tender.

MENESSE & Co.
BOMBAY, 2ND MARCH, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Our usual Weekly sale of Carriges, Horses, etc., will not take place THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 2nd March, as the day is a Public Holiday.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3rd Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs CRAWFORD, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Candy House, opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, the valuable and neat French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner-waggon, Chesterfield sofa and easychair, drawingroom suite of sofas and chair lined silk tapestry, marble-topped table and teapoy, book

TRY A BOTTLE & CONVINCE.

Prof. Jamot Electro-Tonic Pearls
Positive y cure

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Power, Impotency, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

Constitute vitalising and life giving elements of special value to Professional and Literary Men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Athletes Business men, and all engaged in mental occupation.

In Nervous breakdown in old age the effects of these Pearls are specially marked.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and confidence. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes brilliant, sight improved, the step assured again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2-0 per Bottle of 40 Pills.

Mr. J. G. Bride, Indian Statesman, writes that:—"Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced." Pleased immediately two more bottles of it."

P. Shankar Dass Medical officer, Pakur, Akola, writes that:—Prof. James Electro-Tonic Pearls completely cured a woman sufferer for hysteria although she was given up as hopless.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine, and don't accept substitutes. If you find any difficulty in getting them from your dealer, please send your order to

THE ANGLO-INDIAN
DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
133-1 MARKET, BOMBAY, No. 2.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.] [BOMBAY, FEBRUARY 29.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 3/4	3/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	97		1/4
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 1/4	1/8	
2½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 3/4		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 1/2		un chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 9/16		un chgd
Do. in New York ...	55 1/4		un chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·19		1
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·43		1/2
Do. do. do. New York.	4 86 5/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	4	since 23Jan	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	3 3/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	3 1/8		un chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8		un chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8		un chg
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 7/8		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	3 7/8		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3/4 unchanged.
Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.
*Closing tone of Silver—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ... ... £ 3,50,000
Gold to Bombay ... ... £ 1,10,000
Silver to Hongkong ... £ 15,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Easier with moderate demand
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,000 "
Imports...	...32,000 "
Mid-Americans...	...6·00—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...8 1/4 unchgd.

Future Delivery prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5 63	5 63	5 64	5 65
+07	+05	+04	+04

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·65	5·62	5·53	5·46	5·39
+04	+03	+02	+01	+01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...20,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...24,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	...11,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...27,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·15—10	
Futures—Month of March, 10 34—03	Advanced early owing to decreasing stocks and declined later through new England mill's curtailment.
Do. Do. May 10·51—04	

New Orlean : —

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·59+01
Do do May 10·56—03
Closing tone of futures—Steady.
Cotton Stock in London... ... 10,450 bales
Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 1,25,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ... 64,000
Do. do. to France and Continent ... 61,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ... 6,47,000
Do. do. at interior Ports ... 4,97,000

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Western C.I.F.—4 7/16d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly.—C.I.F.—5 Value.
Months—April-May.
Fair Red Cocoandas—C.I.F.—3 23/32d.
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 4 29/32
F. G. " ... ... d. 4 31/32
Coconada Ginned C.I.F.—3 15/16d.

WHEAT.

White Club'd Karachi, C. I. F.—36 5/8—May-June London—Value—Canal
Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—36 1/4—May-June London—Dull—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 56 5/8 April-May—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 p.c. ex-ship, 56 1/2 Apl.-May—H. A. and D.—Value—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 51 3/4—April-May—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/4—April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 1/4 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 2 11 1/4—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Brazers	£ 73 0 0	
Yellow Metal	£ 6 12	

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 0 0	
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. Antwerp	£ 12 10 0	
Basic Steel Rods C. I. F. India	£ 5 11 3	

Arrivals :—

Hindoo.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
1 Box Gold Bullion	38,400	London ..	Persia	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,53,600	do	do	Chartered Bank
42 Bars Silver ..	77,422			
4 Boxes Gold Bullion	1,53,600			
Sovereigns ..	61,500	do	do	Hongkong Bank
79 Bars Silver..	1,53,825			
2 Box Sovs ...	51,000	Alexandria	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	76,800	London	do	Comptoir National
146 Bars Silver	2,71,930	do	do	Yokohama Bank
103 do do	1 92,141	do	Co	International Bank
1 Bundle Sovs	52	wark		
Rupees	122		Lhasa	Mac Mackenzi and Co
2 Bundles Sovs.	120	C Mazdavie		
Rupees	1,615			
6 Bundles Rs...	10,400	Linga	Goalpara	A Gaffur
2 do do	4,000	Kowelt	do	Sundry Importers
5 do do	7,400	Bahrein		

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [29TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—

There is a lull in the money market, which is likely to continue until the export season shows signs of its advent. Bank rates continuing stationary. Notwithstanding, however, the absence of activity, the market keeps firm.

Exchange :—

The market during the past week has been dull, with occasional enquiries for credits and remittances, unaffected by Bills having been cut down to 30 lakhs, while Far Eastern rates remain unchanged. Last mails requirements drew a few enquiries for Bank Bills. We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	... 1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	... 1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do. 4 months' sight—France	169 1/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight...	151
Yokohama—20 days' sight ...	129 3/4
Shanghai—20 days' sight ...	186

Government Paper.

With no demand for Cash paper, the opening rates for 1st and 2nd Settlement were 95-15 and 96-2 respectively, which made no advance, the market being inactive and dull. We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-15
1st Settlement...	" 95-15
2nd Settlement	" 96-2

Bullion :—

The market opened and remained firm at 70 for Cash, 69 3/8 for 1st Settlement, and 69 3/16 for 2nd Settlement. London and New York rates are unchanged with a increasing supply of Bar Gold for which there is little or no demand. We quote :—

	Rs. as. p.
English Bar Gold	24 7 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 2 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 4 6
English Shield Sovereigns	15 5 0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15 0 0
Silver on Duty—Ready	70 0 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69 6 0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	69 3 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

Prices for most descriptions particularly Bengals and Broach are easier and a small business is reported in the bazaar at the decline. Shippers are doing little or nothing for forward delivery and the market closes quiet as under :—

In ready cotton the offtake at Colaba was small, though there was some pressure on the part of holders to realise stocks, and rates were slightly lower.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	275	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	265	"
Fine M. G. Nanpur Kampti	223	"
Fine M. G. Dumangaum Pulgaon	217	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	215	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	215	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	202	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ..	204	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	"
F. G. H. G Bengals ...	180 1/2	"
Good Westerns ...	235	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	251	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 bales
Total Imports	12,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	J.-J.
5·59	5·59	5·60	5·62	5·61
—04	—04	—04	—03	—04
J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	
5·58	5·49	5·42	5·35	
—04	—04	—04	—04	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer and prices have recovered about 2 annas, but there is little doing at the advance. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 0 0 B. T.
April-May	" 8 8 6 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

Has also improved and there is a fairly good demand at the undermentioned rates :

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May	Rs. 9 6 0 R. T.
Yellow Guzerat... "	" 9 14 6 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small enquiry. We quote :—

Bold White... ... 85 per cent	Rs. 54 8 0
Muggy	" 52 0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	" 55 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 11 7 0
Apl.-May	" 10 14 0

Tone—Steadier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 33 8 0
April-May	" 33 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 3 6

Tone—Steady.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 43 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 5 14 6 R. T.

Tone—Steadier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390
India	59 X. D.
Indian Specie Bank	51 1/4 X. D.

Mills :—

Century	1,950
David	381 1/4
Emperor Edward Mills... ...	635
Empress	380
Lepold S. R. and M. Co., Ld....	71
Imperial Cotton	210
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	3,285
Standard	1,170
Textile	1,280

Presses :—

New Mofussil	595

Miscellaneous :

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	300
Bombay Trig & Co.	129
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref. ...	257 1/2 X. D.
Central India Spinning and Mill... ...	425
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,025
Marks and Co	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	37
Trencher and Co.	310

Railway :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	565
Amritsar-Patti	115
Tapti-Valley	435

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,385 bales
Wheat	9,543 cwts.
Linseed	937 "
Rapeseed	851 "
Gingellyseed	2,518 "
Poppyseed	5
Groundnuts	1,263 "
Castorseed	23,024 "
Rice	129,027 "
Myrabollams	10,400 "
Cottonseed	15,783 "
Mowraseed	637 "
Gram	2,374 "
Joowar	94 "
Maize	1,116 "

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 15/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes ...	97 1/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	102 3/8	1/8	
2½ do. Govt. Securities...	63 3/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 9/16	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 11/16	1/8	
Do. in New York ...	55 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1/2	1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·48	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 5/8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	4 p. c.	since	23 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	3 1/4		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	3		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	3 3/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	3 7/8	un	chgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £275,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 3/4d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier
Futures	* Quiet.
East Indian	* Quiet.
Manchester	* Quiet.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	200 "
Imports	...12,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·59—01
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	...8 1/4 unchgd.

* Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 bales.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl	Apl.-May	May-June.	June-July.
5·56	5·57	5·59	5·60	5·60
—07	—06	—05	—05	—05

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·57	5·49	5·42	5·35
—05	—04	—04	—04

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	16,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	28,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	2,000 "
Do. to Continent	2,000 "
Spot Cotton—11·25+10	
Futures—Month of Mar. 10·46+12	Declined early owing to weak cables and advanced later through bullish visible supply figures.
Do. do. May 10·60+09	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/8 unchanged.
Futures—Month of March 10·66+07
Do. do. May 10·64+08
Cotton Total *Visible Supply* ... 4,070,000 bales.
" " " East Indian ... 128,000 "
" Quantity in Sight ...9,180,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	43,000 bales
" Sold on Speculation	..... "
" Sold for Exportation	2,000 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	73,000 "
" Actual Exports	21,000 "
" Week's Imports	1,08,000 "
" Stock	1,121,000 "
Surat's Week's Sales	100 "
" Sold on Speculation	.....
" Sold for Exportation	.....
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	2,800 bales.
" Actual Exports	2,200 "
" Week's Imports	2,000 "
" Stocks	13,000 "
Afloat Americans	2,20,000 "
" Indian	5,000 "

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56 1/2 April-May—H A and D—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—52½ April-May—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/4 April-May—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 2·11—Value.

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	... 1,100
Bangalore Bank...	Sellers 120
Commercial Bank	" 19
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref	... 65

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...	... 70
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910	... 1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 per cent Pref. 1st Jany.	... 100
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.	... 1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909	... 1,000
Carnatic	... 525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913	... 1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving	... 145
Coral	... 135
Jamalamadugu Press ...	... 400
Madras United S. W. & M.	... 2,800
Madura	... 130
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	nom. 200
Tinnevelly	... 500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.) ...	... 550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	... 100
Tirupur Press	... 450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.	40
Burmah Oil Coy.	71s. 6d.
Cochin State Railway 5 per cent. Loan (1911)	102
Ditto ditto 4 per cent. Loan (1918)	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)	...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	Sellers 975
Ditto ditto (1909)	Sellers 1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...	2s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	Sellers £100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	Sellers 16s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce... ...	... 20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers 90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 per cent. Deb.	90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills ...	Sellers 100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers 100
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref ...	... 100
Madras Railway 5 per cent. Guaranteed	... £110
Do. 4½ per cent. Guarantee	... £102
Madras Electric Tramways ...	...now £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs	£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)	...12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Cons ruction Debentures...	96
Massey and Co. (Ord.)	... 185
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Mysore Chromium	Sellers 85
New Mysore Manganese	22s. 6d.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)	... 100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910...	Sellers 100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers 100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society	... 11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs 80 paid) ...	Sellers 78
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.	... £100
Rangoon Oil	... 70
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds	... £100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)	130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	105
South Indian Railway Debentures ...	... £125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)...	... £101
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)	... 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company	... 45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference	£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers 150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	104
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...	97½
United Coffee Growers	... 50
Vizianagram Mining	... 25s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid ...	... 17s.
Balaghat, fully paid	... 7s.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid	... 12s.
Burma Ruby Mines	... 9s. 9d.
Champion Reef, fully paid ...	... 6s.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	... 1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	... 10s.
Dharwar Reefs, fully paid ...	... 2s. 6d.
Glenrock	... 3d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	... 5s. 3d.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers 3d.
Hosur Gold Mines (15s. 4d. paid) ...	... 1s.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	...28s. 9d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	...42s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)	... 3d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid ...	... 7½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	... £5. 6. 3
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	... 1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)	... 3d.
Mysore Wynaad (10s. paid)	... 3d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	... 22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	... 6s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid ...	... 12s.
Sangli, 13s. paid	... 2s. 9d.
Shimoga Goldfields (Rs. 5 paid) ...	... Rs. 5
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid ...	... Nom.

* Four Dharwar Reefs shares for every three Dharwar Gold shares.

THE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following play on Dickens' works will be read with interest :—

"Oliver Twist" who had "All the Year Round" seen "Hard Times" in "The Battle of Life," and the story of his narrow escape from "The Wreck of the Golden Mary" from which he was almost miraculously saved by "Our Mutual Friend" and esteemed companion "Nicholas Nickleby" having become as familiar as "Household Words," has just finished reading "A Tale of Two Cities" to "Martin Chuzzlewit," during which time "The Cricket on the Hearth" had been incessantly chirping, whilst the musical tones of "The Chimes" from 'Master Humphrey's Clock," in the ivy-mantled tower of an adjoining Church were faintly heard, when "Seven Poor Travellers" commenced singing "A Christmas Carol" opposite Mrs Tirriper's Lodgings." "Barnaby Rudge," who had been arranging "The Pickwick Papers," then arrived from the "Old Curiosity Shop" with some "Pictures from Italy" and "Sketches by Box," to show "Little Dorrit," who was learning her lesson out of "A Child's History of England," and occasionally perusing a manuscript "New Testament for Children," kindly lent to her by the talented author; when "David Copperfield," who had been taking "American Notes," entered and informed the company that the "Great Expectations" of "Dombey and Son" regarding "Mrs. Tirriper's Legacy" had not been realised and that he had seen "The Boots at the Holly Tree Inn" taking "Somebody's Luggage" to "Bleak House" in a street that had "No Thoroughfare" where the "Haunted Man," who had just given one of "Dr. Marigold's Prescriptions" to "An Uncommercial Traveller" was brooding over the "Mystery of Edwin Drood" which had caused such a commotion at "Mugby Junction"—Yours, etc,

R. W. M.

Feb. 28.

THE B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The receipt of the following contributions towards the above named Hospital are acknowledged :—

Amount previously announced Rs. 13,00,288-2-9 ; Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, the assignment of a certain claim Rs. 6,487 ; In memory of Mr Ardeshir Rustomji Libovala from his widow Bai Jerbai, and sons Messrs Maneckji Jehangirji, and Bomanji A Libovala Rs. 5,000 ; A Zoroastrian Rs 5,000 ; Bai Bachubai Burjorji Libovala Rs 5000 ; A Zoroastrian 100 ; Bai Chandanbai Dady Cowasji Limji in sacred memory of Mr Dady Cowasji Limje Rs 100 ; Bai Rattonbai Dady Framji C Limji in sacred memory of Mr Framjee Cowasjee Limjee Rs 100 ; Mr Sorabjee Edulji Warden Rs 1 0 ; Mr Sorabji Edulji Warden in sacred memory of Bai Tehmina Shapurji Taraporewala Rs 100 ; From the Collection box placed at Seth Cowasji B Banajii's Fire Temple Rs 57-11-1 ; Mr Hormasji N Ghiesta in memory of his deceased father's anniversary day, Rs 50 ; Mr F E Dinshaw's contribution for the month of January and February each Rs 50 ; From the Collection box placed at Seth Hormasji B Wadia's fire temple ; A Zoroastrian in memory of the deceased on Roze 18 Mah Rs 4,1277, and Sundry Rs 33-2-11 ; From the Collection box placed at the agiary of Seth Manockji Nowroji Seth Fort Rs 16-1 ; In memory of the anniversary of Mr Maneckji B Bhabha on Roze Khorsed, and Mah Sherevur through H P Rs 9 ; In memory of the anniversary of Mr Kharsetji P Choksey from his daughter Bai Dossibai on Roze Avan Mah Sherevur Rs 5 ; Mr Dossabhoy N Nowsarivala in sacred memory of Bai Aimai Dossabhoy Nowsarivala on Roze Dupmeher, Mah Sherevur Rs 5 ; A Zoroastrian Lady (Dharmad) through the "Jam i-Jamshed" Rs 5 ; sums under Rs five Rs 2-2-3—Total Rs. 13,22,513-4.

MADRAS TREASURER'S GREAT CURE.

BRILLIANT BILE BEAN SUCCESS.

INDIA'S FAVOURITE MEDICINE.

From the Collector's Office, Anantapur, Madras, comes still further evidence of the curative properties of Bile Beans. Mr. C. Subba Rao, the Treasurer, says: "I was subjected to constipation and rheumatic pains in the joints, elbow, knees, etc. It was on that account I sent for Bile Beans.

"Bile Beans worked very satisfactorily and gave relief without any trouble whatever. I shall be glad to testify to their efficacy in rectifying the disorders of the bodily system."

Pains in the joints are often taken for "rheumatic pains." Yet in the great majority of cases these pains are the result of constipation. Impurities, which should be carried away through the ordinary channels, poison the blood and this poisonous matter causes the pains.

Bile Beans are curing thousands daily, from the Punjab to Colombo. They are the medicine you can well keep handy. Never be without them. The secret of Bile Beans never failing success in this country is their special suitability for the ailments inseparable from our peculiarly hot and moist climates. They assist—not force—Nature to discharge its natural functions. Containing no injurious mineral drugs—Bile Beans are the embodiment of the best to be found in the Vegetable Kingdom. There is no fear of any after-ill-effects from their use. Bile Beans are recognised the world over as the permanent cure for biliousness, liver disorders, indigestion, that tired feeling, and all ailments arising from disorder of the stomach. You can obtain them from all chemists and medicine vendors at Re. 1 and Rs. 2,4 or direct from the Bile Bean Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, at Rs. 1-2 and Rs 2.8.

TRY BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9 Dalhousie Sq., Calcutta, to obtain a free sample of Bile Beans.

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"Bombay Gazette," 2nd March, 1908."

Bile Beans.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—February 24, at Amritsar, to the Rev. and Mrs. A. C. Clarke, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MARINDIN—RICHARDSON—February 15, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Khasgar, Seng l, by His Grace The Bishop of Krishnagar, Capt. C. C Marindin, Royal Garrison Artillery, eldest son of Mr. C. R. Marindin, I. C. S., to Aimee, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. J. Richardson, Vicar of Great Milton, Oxon.

VEAR—CARVER. February 24, at the Wesle an Church, Lahore, by the Rev. J. D. Coutts, Charles Francis Vear, S. and T. Corps, to Evy, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carver.

DEATH.

VIEGAS—February 19, at Lahore, Mr. Peter William Viegas, late Superintendent of the Engineer-in-Chief's Office, N.-W. Railway, age 53 years.

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CHIRETTONES.
The cheapest and most effective Tonic and Febrituge in existence.

Weak?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
No Appetite?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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Fever?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.
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Want a Tonic?	TAKE CHIRETTONES.

Re. 1 per box of 100 x 5 grain tablets. Free delivery anywhere in India for cash with order.

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BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets 6h. 55m. High water, 11-7m., 11-44a. Low water, 5-12m., 5-5a.
Bank Holiday.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.
Bombay Tract and Book Society, annual meeting, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6-15 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 3rd, New Moon, 0h. 20·9m. a.m.; Mar. 10th, First Quarter, 3h. 12·1m. a.m.; Mar. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 58·5m. a.m.; Mar. 25th, Last Quarter. 6h. 1·6m. p.m.; Mar. 1st, in Perigee, 6.h a.m.; Mar 13th, in Apogee, 9h. a.m.; Mar. 29th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 3.—Royal Bombay Yatch Club Regatta. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for three Elective Port Trustees, 10 a.m. to 4 p. m. Conversazione, Bombay Art Society, Town Hall

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By Appointment to

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Terms moderate.

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The Sovereign Remedy of the Present Time, is

AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.

Rebuilds health broken down through Physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.

Supplies the wanting Salts, and infuses vitality into the Cerebro-spinal, and Sympathetic Systems. It is a marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

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INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

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ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

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FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

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HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Singlets, Fancy & Merino Inlaid, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1908.

EXPANSION AND IMPROVEMENT.

GOVERNMENT has now another reply to its questions on the subject of the expansion of Bombay in which it will be seen that the Millowners differ very materially from the Chamber of Commerce as to the necessities of the case so far as communications go. Mr. Romanji Petit brought forward some telling facts and figures with regard to the B. B. and C. I. Railway which cannot well be controverted and we find that some of those citizens who were among the earliest advocates of its removal between Grant Road or Church Gate and Colaba have changed their minds. The German Emperor declared that the future of his country lay across the sea and in like manner, in discussing the future of Bombay, may we not point to the sea—the sea as contained in Back Bay and between us and Trombay? The future development of Bombay city lies there. Nature has provided a ridge of rock from Malabar Point to Colaba by way of foundation for a great sea wall, and the area between that ridge and the beach would furnish sufficient building land for immediate requirements and ground for a marina equal to any the world possesses. Open out the Mahim Woods by all means for people who can pass the Worlee Pumping Station and feel no worse for it. In travelling there they will see on either hand what reclamation has done for Bombay and what reclamation can do further. The story of the Flats is not ancient history. The lesson of the Colaba scheme is one which should teach the value of such undertakings. The Improvement Trust, with its present powers, would be unable to undertake a work of such magnitude, but the anxious interest the Government now takes in the systematic expansion of the first port and chief industrial city in India, might lead it to provide the means for carrying out this, as of any other scheme upon which it bestows its favour. The very railway which some would now abolish would then be many times more necessary than it is to-day. Something more is wanted to provide for the expansion of Bombay than would be furnished by the mere removal of a line of railway. Otherwise within twenty years we should be just as cramped as we are to-day and posterity would rise up to denounce the shortsightedness of their predecessors.

While expansion is being considered it is satisfactory to find that the necessity for improving our present possessions has been fully recognised and that a Committee is now at work considering the best means by which this can be effected. This Committee has already come to the conclusion that it must make various alterations in the disposition of some of the public monuments, with a view to relieving traffic of impediments which now obstruct it and it is almost certain that at least three of these monuments will find new quarters. First of these will be the Wellington fountain in the vicinity of the Sailors' Home. Popular tradition says that the fountain marks the precise spot on which Sir Arthur Wellesley, afterwards the Duke of Wellington, embarked on relinquishing his command in India, prior to winning greater laurels in the Peninsular Wars. But Municipal records show that the fountain has been moved twice already since it was originally erected. So that sentimental objection to its further removal does not hold good. A well lighted "island" may take its place, for the convenience and safety of pedestrians, and where the mounted policeman sits to regulate traffic in an evening it is possible the King's statue, now opposite the Army and Navy Stores, may take up permanent sentry duty. Possibly it may have facing it the long-promised equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales. The road leading from the Wellington Fountain to the Bandstand will be widened by throwing into it the strip of land adjoining the University play ground. The vicinity of the Bandstand will be entirely changed—the stand itself being removed from its present position. The engalee statue will be removed and the corner on which it and the accumulation of telegraph posts stands will most probably be cut off. The road thence to Wodehouse Bridge will be widened by fifteen feet, the footpath being thrown back to the level of the Commercial Gymkhana railings. On the other side of the road the sharp and dangerous turning to the left opposite the Wellington Mews will be rounded off and made easier. Well lighted "islands" protected by obsolete guns, already on the ground, will surround these islands to keep off vehicular traffic and protect pedestrians from injury.

Whether the Floral Fountain is removed or not will depend very much, we suppose, on the decision of the Corporation with regard to Church-gate Street. It is all very well to say that the alignment was determined years ago and that the line of the Hongkong Bank is the approved one, but within the last few years a house has been rebuilt well in front of that line and there is every appearance of another being rebuilt on its old foundations. It would be an advantage to property owners to colonnade the whole street so as to get in footpaths without losing much of their land but the street must be widened at whatever cost. If the old idea of running a road from Messrs. Marcks and Co's premises across Medows Street to Apollo Street and the Circle had been carried out, the pressure on Church Gate Street would have been relieved; but like many another excellent scheme it was permitted to drop. We would hesitate to recommend the mere removal of the rails round Elphinstone Circle Gardens. But if the area were reduced it would be an advantage. To remove the railing altogether would be to reduce the garden to the level of the unsightly cresent which for some unaccountable reason has been permitted to remain a refuse heap and worse, when everything that is displeasing to the eye and other senses may apparently be deposited at will. In view of the time when a Museum may be established on that site it would surely be permissible to spend a few hundred rupees on trees, or before building operations begin to get the place into something like order. Cut the drives through it which are shown on the plans and let these relieve the traffic on the existing thoroughfares. But if there are to be gardens let it be seen that they are properly tended. It would be a disgrace to the city to have their a second edition of the University Gardens, which at the present time is in a most discreditable condition. Another improvment in Fort which would be much appreciated would be the rounding off of the dangerous corner by the Sir Richard Temple Statue and another, beyond that the the corner Esplanade of and Cruickshank roads.

THE NIGHT OF SHIV. To-day, Monday, is the Hindu holiday of Maha Shiv-ratri, which means the 'great night sacred to the god Shiv.' The fourteenth day of the dark half of every month is sacred to Shiv, but the fourteenth day of the dark half of the present Hindu month of Maha is especially sacred to that god. He is worshipped once every month on this day or rather night, for the god of destruction as Shiv is, naturally prefers night as the favorite time for his adoration; but on the night of this month of Maha he is worshipped with special rites by his devotees, and the day is specially sacred among them throughout India. They believe that by performing all observances enjoined for this solemn day, all their sins committed during the year either consciously or unconsciously are expiated, all their desires during life are attained, and when they die they become finally emancipated by being absorbed into Shiv. The Hindu, as is well known, believes in reincarnation of the soul in innumerable births, and his object is to obtain final emancipation from this 'pain of birth,' and he worships his gods and performs various rites with this one object, namely to be free from the trouble of being born in this world in any shape whatever and to be absorbed into the divinity. Worship of Shiv on this solemn night is believed to do this for his followers. Shiv himself is said to have instituted this festival by declaring to his consort Uma, that if the fourteenth of the month Maha be observed in his honour, it should destroy the evil effects of all sin and should confer final liberation. The emblem of this god is a *ling*, which is usually a simple cylindrical piece of stone, and this is the chief object of worship on this day. Water is continually allowed to fall in drops from a vase hanging above on this *ling* which is covered with leaves of the *bel* tree. This *bel*—which is chiefly known to outsiders by the *bel* or bael-fruit confection made out its fruit and far-famed as a good remedy for dysentery—is the favourite tree of Shiv, and is the *gegle marmelous* as called by us.

Professor Monier-Williams was allowed to witness this adoration of the *ling* on this day during his visit to Bombay thirty years ago in the temple of Shiv on Malabar Hill near Government House, and he gives a long but very interesting description of this characteristic worship, from which we can quote only a very few sentences. "The preliminary ceremony ended, all entered the shrine and after ringing the bells at the entrance, prostrated themselves before the central symbol (*ling*) touching the ground with their foreheads. Their next act was to pile more *bel* leaves on the stone symbol. Then taking small lotas or goblets of holy water, they poured abundance of the sacred fluid over both leaves and ling. All the worshippers then seated themselves in a circle round the central stone *ling*, while the priest lighted lamps and waved them before it. Every now and then a fresh worshipper entered the shrine, ringing one of the bells at the door before entering. Moreover in the shrine there was a constant ringing of small portable bells and clapping of hands, as if to draw the attention of the deity worshipped to the prayers muttered by his worshippers, while a number of priests in another part of the sanctuary intoned texts and chanted hymns in chants very like Gregorian." This picturesque description will give some idea of what is going on inside a Hindu temple when a god is being worshipped. The noise from the bells and from the clapping of hands is really meant to waken up the god from drowsiness or sleep so that he may know that people have come to worship him for favours. The *ling*, the central object in worshipping Shiv and specially honoured everywhere in this day, is thus accounted for as the emblem of the god in one of the sacred books of the Hindus. Brahma and Vishnu, the two great gods, were disputing as to which was the greater divinity. Shiv just manifested himself on this day of the month Maha on a marvellous and interminable *ling* in order to confound the pretensions of both these gods, who to end their quarrel agreed that whoever should first ascertain the limits of this extraordinary object (*ling*) which appeared of a sudden before them, should be acknowledged as greater god. Vishnu undertook to reach its base, while Brahma set off in an opposite direction to come to the top of this immense *ling*. But both laboured for a thousand years, yet could never reach either the top or the bottom of this sphynx. They returned from this fruitless journey in great humiliation at being thus baffled by Shiv, and at last giving up their pretensions had to acknowledge the superiority of Shiv as a greater god than either of themselves. This legend, of course, was set up to exalt Shiv worship over both Brahma and Vishnu worship, and at one time in the past the former no doubt was much more extensively spread than the latter, though now Vishnu-worship holds the ascendant in Hinduism.

INDIA'S COAL INDUSTRY. In view of the state of the Indian Coal share market during recent months, interest is added to a report received by the Board of Trade from the India Office relating to the coal mining industry in India. For some years up to two years ago, the Raniganj field held first place as regards production but in that year with an output of 3,650,563 tons or thirty-seven per cent. of the total production of Indian mines, it fell to second place to Jherria which was opened in 1893 and produced forty-two per cent. of the Indian total, namely 4,076,591 tons. The other fields are more or less insignificant in their production, the largest in the year in question being Giridih. 803,321 tons. Altogether Bengal produced eighty-eight per cent. of the Indian coal in 1906. Outside Bengal the most important mines are those at Singareni, in the Nizam's territory. Work was begun here in 1887, and progress has been more rapid than in any place outside Bengal. The Umaria mine, in the Rewa State, in Central India, was started in 1884. Its progress was steady up to the year 1903, when the maximum production of 193,000 tons was reached. Since then there has been a slightly lower output. The production in the Central Provinces reached its maximum in 1902 (197,000 tons). Since then the output has decreased considerably, and the Government mines at Warora, which produced 123,015 tons out of 147,265 tons produced in the Central Provinces in 1905, were shut down in 1906. Arrangements are now in progress for opening out a new mine at Bellarpur, further south on the same belt of rocks, and mining is rapidly developing in the Pinch Valley, Chindwara District, where the output in 1906 amounted to 32,102 tons.

It is worthy of note, as showing the growing importance of the Indian mining industry, that in every year since 1886 the production of the mines has been greater than in the preceding year, the output of 1906 (nine and three quarter million tons) representing an increase of about sixteen per cent over the figures of 1905. The exports of Indian coal have increased more rapidly than the production in the last ten years. On the average of the three years 1894-5 to 1896-7, the exports were 3·6 per cent. of the total production of Indian coal, but the exports of the three years, 1904-5 to 1906-7, averaged 9 per cent. of the production. Almost all the coal shipped as private merchandise from India is sent from Calcutta. Ceylon and the Straits Settlements are the two principal markets for Indian coal, and of the total quantity shipped in 1906-7, 43 per cent. was declared for Ceylon and 31 per cent. for the Straits. Of home consumption only three per cent. was imported coal in the year in question. The largest consumers were, naturally, railways, which took two million seven hundred thousand tons, while shipping of all sorts, river and ocean-going, took one million four hundred and fifty thousand, with jute and cotton mills a little over a million tons between them. The total amount of capital employed in the coal-mining industry cannot be stated, as reports are received from joint stock companies only, and the capital employed by private individuals and syndicates is unknown. There were 63 joint stock companies at work in Bengal on March 31st, 1907. These companies produced 83 per cent. of the total output of the Bengal coalfields in 1906, Outside Bengal, there were only two joint stock companies at work in that year. Only four of these companies have a paid-up capital of Rs. 15,00,000 (£100,000) or more. There are nine others which have a paid-up capital and debentures issued aggregating Rs. 7,50,000 each (£50,000) or more.

THE Amir is reported to be sending special transport to Peshawar to take up material for the proposed suspension-bridge over the Kabul river near Jellalabad.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Australien," from Bombay, arrived at Suez on Saturday the 29th February at 6 a.m.

AT the 49th Cage-Bird Show at the Crystal Palace the albino class included a white sparrow, a white linnet, a white blackbird, a silver gold-finch and a black bullfinch.

MR. WILLIAMS, a nephew of the late Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., will shortly go to Calcutta to take up Y. M. C. A. work in connection with the College Branch.

ALTHOUGH no formal official announcement has been made, it is understood that terms have been satisfactorily arranged with the Zakka Khels. This being so, troops should by this time be well on their way.

A FINE of eight hundred rupees was imposed in the Calcutta Police Court on Usi Mash and Ismail on a charge of smuggling three maunds and twenty-two seers of opium on board the B. I. S. N. "Bangala." The opium was confiscated.

BEFORE the 3rd Calcutta Presidency Magistrate accused No. 3 in the Vitriol-Throwing case withdrew his confession. Evidence was recorded of a native shopkeeper who admitted selling nitric acid to the three accused on the day in question.

LAST Thursday about sixty dacoits broke into the house of Babu Harish Chunder Dass, Zamindar of Mohish Mariabad in Joynagore in the Twenty four Parganas, wounded some of the inmates and got off with some thousand rupees in cash and jewellery.

IT is understood that an appeal will be lodged on account of Meyers on the ground that doing a rash and negligent act for which he has been convicted is not necessarily coequal to murder or culpable homicide with which alone he was formally charged.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay via Karachi on the 28th ultimo, and is due here on the 8th instant. The same Co.'s s.s. "China" left Trieste for Bombay on he 27th ultimo, and is due here on or about the 19th instant.

THE Calcutta Police Magistrate, we are informed, discharged the bearer charged with theft of Mrs S. Creighton's jewel-case from the Grand Hotel, there being no evidence to connect him with the offence. No trace has been found of the missing property which is valued at Rs. 7,000.

THE mortality from plague in India is reported to be rising considerably. Last week 5,502 deaths were reported, Bombay returning 1,125, United Provinces 1,239, Bengal 910, Punjab 800, Rajputana 468, Burma 357, Mysore State 260, Central Provinces and Berar 324, Madras Presidency 75, Hyderabad State 24, and Central India 18.

H.H. EBRAHIM KHAN, NAWAB of Sachin, accompanied by four followers, arrived on Sunday morning by the Ahmedabad mail and is staying at Government House as a guest of H. E. the Governor. H. H. will be leaving Bombay on the 10th for Sachin and will be moving to his seaside palace at Dumas (near Surat) probably on the 18th.

MR. R. GREEVEN, I.C.S., now on special duty in connection with the redistribution of work of the Judicial Staff in the United Provinces will officiate, as 2nd Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the period during which Mr. Griffin officiates as Puisne Judge of the High Court at Allahabad, on the retirement of the Hon. Justice Sir William Burkett in April next.

MR. JOHN I Solomon, says the "Times of Ceylon," has just paid a week's visit to Ipantivu Island where his pearl culture experiments have been in operation for fifteen months. It is understood that the interesting experiments of growing pearls in the oyster, photographing the pearls within and of propagating oysters have all been successful, giving promise of great results under more encouraging conditions than Mr. Solomon has been able to secure in Ceylon. He has protected his interests in Ceylon by taking out several patents.

RUBBER collecting Companies floated in the boom period are in a very bad way, says the "Times of Ceylon." Most of them had to do with Brazil; but the Liberian Rubber Corporation, with its fine board of titled men, is also under a heavy cloud. Its £1 shares are quoted between 1s. and 3s. Our contemporary's London correspondent concludes:—"It will assuredly be long before any other Brazilian Rubber Company will have a chance of being floated on the London market." Yet we note that details of another proposed Company of this very same character are even now being published.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

M. JUARES AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEBRUARY 15.

M. Juares, faithful to his policy of heckling the Government in emergenices when patriotic considerations should counsel silence or at least great moderation, has addressed fresh interpellations to the Ministry in the Chamber of Deputies upon the subject of recent French military action in Morocco. He wanted to know firstly, what was the object of General d'Amade's operations, secondly was it true that the Sultan Abdul Aziz had approached Germany and with what object? and thirdly was it true that Germany had made on this subject a communication to the French Government and at what date? The speaker described the French advance on Settat as an imprudent and odious provocation. It was moreover useless, since the General had to retreat as he could not remain so far from his base of supplies. It was all part of a mad policy for which the Chamber could not accept the responsibility. M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, replied that the French were only provisionally at Casablanca with a fixed mandate but would not leave it on the conditions which M. Juares would like to impose upon the Government. They were there to pacify the tribes, to re-establish order, to ensure the execution of the Act of Algeciras and secure the communications between the ports of Rabat and Mogazan. The French would only leave Casablanca after having fulfilled their mandate in conformity with their rights, their honour and their obligations. (Murmurs on he Socialist benches and cries "It is a programme of conquest!") In regard to the alleged appeal of Sultan Abdul Aziz to Germany, M. Pichon stated that according to the Sultan's declaration the latter had made no such appeal. The statement appeared to have originated in a conversation between the Sultan's Minister for Foreign Affairs and a German Consular agent at Rabat. Some representations, the Minister added, were certainly made to the German Government as coming from Abdul Aziz, and the German Government replied to them as to those from Mulai Hafid declaring that it would not intervene separately from the other Powers, and communicated the whole matter to the French Government in the most courteous form. The Minister made ironical reference to the fact that M. Juares did not support the vote of thanks to the army and navy passed by the Chamber at the last debate, but he could not, as to do so would have exposed M. Juares to the railleries of the revolutionaries following his policy. M. Juares could not risk seeing himself disowned by M. Herve. It will be remembered that M. Juares was responsible in no small degree for the fall of M. Delcasse in obedience to German intimidation and there are indications that the Socialist politician aided by other Deputies and some journalists is at work preparing an atmosphere of pusillanimous apprehension and demoralisation similar to that which preceded M. Delcasse's resignation. Whether this campaign will succeed or not it is impossible to predict with certainty, but there is little doubt that should the Morocco business result in any serious disaster or complicat on for France, the Clemenceau Ministry would be in danger. In the German Press, info mation is, however published, which does not at all agree with the French version of the appeal incident. The well informed Ministerial organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, publishes a despatch from Berlin, which says:—

"The Imperial Vice-Consul at Rabat reported to Herr Rosen, the Minister in Tangier, under date January 16 that Abd-el-Krim ben Shiman, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, had intimated that his Shereefian Majesty the Sultan trusted that the German Government would protest against the advance of the French in Morocco, in contravention of the Algeciras Act. Dr. Rosen forwarded this communication of the Foreign Office in Berlin.

"A few days later Mulai Hafid inquired of Dr. Rosen through the Imperial Vice-Consul at Saffi, whether it were true that the French advance into the interior of Morocco was sanctioned by a mandate from the Powers particularly Germany. He begged the German Government's intervention to prevent France from interfering in the struggle for the throne, as this was an internal affair of Morocco. This message was also forwarded to the Foreign Office.

"Dr. Rosen was then instructed to communicate the following answer to Abd-el-Aziz, as well as Mulai Hafid. The French Government had recently repeatedly assured the Imperial Government that they were confining themselves in their action in Morocco to the limits laid down by the Algeciras Act. It was open to the Moorish Government, if, in their opinion, they had cause to complain of oppression, to appeal to all the signatories of the Act. The Act having come into force, Germany could no longer very well do anything alone in the matter, but the Imperial Government would bring the wishes expressed by the Sultans to the notice of the French Government.

"Our Ambassador in Paris thereupon at once communicated confidentially to M. Pichon on January 22 the demands of the rival Sultans and the text of the German reply."

The tour of the German press towards France varies between warning and snarling. They seek to impress upon France that Moroccan ports cannot be converted into French towns by a process of military occupation since such an idea if entertained would naturally produce dangerous excitement among the Moors. Any notion that the French would be allowed to go to Fez is scouted and France is warned that Germany has in no way renounced her interests in Morocco in favour of France and has not entrusted the latter with the protection of German subjects in Moroccan ports.

There has been a renewal of very sharp fighting between General D'Amade's forces and the tribesmen. These engagements occurred on the 2nd, 5th, and 6th, and were attended with heavier losses to the French than had been suffered in any previous affairs. In the first (2nd inst.) at Zawai el Mekki the French, 1,200 strong, lost 10 killed and 45 wounded, the killed including Count Amaury de Kergolaz of the Chasseurs who was well known in England. Lieutenant Bosquet after all his men had been shot worked his mitrailleuse alone. He killed many Moors at 50 paces and carried off the gun on his back. On the 5th, General d'Amade's army arrived from Ben Reshid when the Moors attacked his camp, using a mountain gun which, however, did no damage. The Moors were repulsed but returned to the attack the same night and were again driven off. On the 6th inst. the General took a force of 4,000 towards Settat and encountered a Moorish force numbering, all told, about 40,000 men. On arriving within nine miles of the place, the Moors after a stubborn fight lasting six hours were routed and dispersed into the Mzab hills. Settat after being shelled was occupied by the French whose loss in this affair was 21 killed and eight wounded. It is announced by the French authorities that the result of this fighting will make an end of all effective resistance to the French in the Settat district, but similar confident anticipations have been made after so many previous hard won successes by the French, that they have ceased to command entire credence. In fact, reports have reached Paris that the French who had planned a surprise of the enemy were themselves surprised by the latter. It is also said that General d'Amade requires more transport and more men and that there is no hope of the French being able to exercise effective control over the tribesmen unless they seize Fez and command the road to Rabat. Merely holding Casablanca, making occasional dashes upon adjacent places and then going back again will only exhaust French resources and make no lasting impression upon the Moors.

King Edward has telegraphed his congratulations to Kaid Sir Harry Maclean on his release from the seven months and a half captivity which he underwent as Raisuli's prisoner. Raisuli himself now poses as a harmless and innocent though injured individual who has always loved peace and quiet It was quite against his personal feelings, it seems that certain little episodes—brigandage, murders, barbarities, for instance—had occurred in his life. It was to the "Times" correspondent whom he held captive for a short time four years ago, that he made these declarations. Raisuli creates in those who see him the impression that he is one of the few strong men of Morocco. Sultan Abdul Aziz is a weak, irresolute, incapable personage while his rival Mulai Hafid has so far disappointed expectation. He has failed to act with energy and promptitude. Both the rivals are as short of cash as they are deficient in initiative and in power to arouse enthusiasm in the wild tribesmen over whom they exercise nominal sway. It would simplify matters very much both internationally and for the Moors themselves if some strong man could become ruler of Morocco, and, as I once before suggested, why not Raisuli? The terms on which Kaid Maclean has been released are now officially known to be as follows:—

Raisuli obtains £20,000 and the release of 56 prisoners, and becomes himself, together with 28 of his relations, a British protected subject. Of the money £15,000 remains for three years deposited in the State bank, for which sum as interest Raisuli will receive £50 monthly. This deposit will remain as a guarantee of his good behaviour for that period. In addition, his slave women have been returned to him who were taken soon after the destruction of his house at Zinat.

It is arranged that Sir Harry Maclean will proceed to Rabat as soon as possible and that he will remain in the service of the Sultan Abdul Aziz should his assistance be required.

FUNERAL OF THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL.

The funeral of the murdered King and Crown Prince of Portugal was a very impressive function attended by princely envoys from all the chief European Courts and representatives from nearly every State in the world. Our British special mission headed by Prince Arthur of Connaught and including among its members Admiral Curzon-Howe from the British squadron specially sent to the Tagus was especially prominent. The action of King Edward and Queen Alexandra in attending the solemn requiem mass in London for the Royal victims, at the Catholic Church in Spanish Place was deeply appreciated in Lisbon as a most sympathetic demonstration of the friendly spirit uniting England and Portugal. The Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking on behalf of the Portuguese nation, has expressed its special gratitude to their ancient friends and allies on this account. The young King is becoming popular among all classes and even among all parties. The Radical papers warmly eulogise all that he has done up to the present and declare that his constitutional attitude will rally all parties round the throne. The heads of the foreign missions, who attended the funeral, were all most favourably impressed by the young King's precocious yet modest dignity, allied with a rare loftiness of mind.

The Lisbon correspondent of the London "Times" sends what is described as an authoritative account of the circumstances of the assassination, from which I extract the principal facts.

Three days before the crime the attention of the police was drawn to the fact that a public lift near the Braganza Hotel ceased working at 6 o'clock in the evening. At the same time it was noticed that certain people continued to enter the lower station and that several carriages brought mysterious personages to the same place. A strong force of police raided the station and arrested the people assembled who proved to be members of the Republican party. An examination of the premises disclosed a large quantity of arms and bombs.

The conspirators also carried on an extensive propaganda among the soldiers and blue jackets but with nothing like the success that was at first reported. No officers were implicated.

A small section of militant Republicans, who themselves represent only a portion of the anti-Monarchist element, thereupon decided upon a dastardly act of vengeance. It is said that the assassins, whose numbers do not exceed a score, intended to murder Senhor Franco and the whole of the Royal family. Senhor Franco escaped by a mere accident as he walked, instead of driving, from the quay.

THE QUESTION OF THE BALKANS.

The action of the Austro-Hungarian Government in obtaining from the Sultan an "irade" authorising a survey for the projected railway across Macedonia, known as the Novi Bazar railway, which Austria desires to build appears likely to revive the Near Eastern question in a somewhat acute form. In fact, as the "Neue Freie presse" of Vienna puts it, "a shadow has fallen across the foreign situation and the easy freedom from care of the last ten years is disturbed." Unquestionably the Balkan railway policy propounded by Baron von Aehrenthal in his declarations to the Austro-Hungarian delegations has caused concern and uneasiness to almost all of the Great Powers and the latest utterances of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister (13th instant) has only deepened the previous unfavourable impression. Baron von Aehrenthal reaffirmed that the railway scheme was of a purely economic character and was perfectly compatible not only with the Treaty of Berlin but with the Murzteg agreement between Austria and Russia and with the prosecution of reforms in Macedonia. The understanding with Russia, he contended, related solely to the maintenance of the political 'status quo" in the Balkans as was therefore unaffected by the present railway scheme and had nothing to do therefore with the question of Macedonian judicial reforms. The special task of Russia and Austria in this respect was, he said, at an end and the responsibility of formulating a definitive scheme of reforms therefore devolved upon the Conference of Ambassadors at Constantinople. It appears, in fact, that whereas Austria and Russia had bound themselves to maintain the "status quo" in the Balkans, the present projects of Austria Hungary have altered that status quo entirely in favour of herself. There is nothing just at present to justify the fear that Austria's Balkan railway project will lead to a serious conflict between the two Powers, but a certain degree of irritation exists at St. Petersburg which is also reflected in Paris. Russia is unlikely to take any direct objection to the proposal which she can scarcely regard as a violation of the Treaty of Berlin, nor does she contest 'in principle' the perfect regret of Austria Hungary to pursue her economic development in the Balkans consistently with that treaty. But Russia may suggest similar "economic" developments in that region in her own interest and in that of Bulgaria. She may ask, for example, for a corresponding concession for a Danube-Adriatic railway from Radujevatz for instance, to Dulcigno, and support a like claim from Bulgaria for a junction with the Macedonian system. The commercial advantages of these projects of "peaceful penetration" to Rumania, Servia, and Italy as well as the "concessionnaires" are, of course, indisputable—but the results of such a battle of the railways might well be disastrous in their effect upon the maintenance of European peace. Austria's object is to obtain Salonica as the terminus of her railway and that would in fact be equivalent to the acquisition of that important port by Austria. It is regarded as very probable that Austria may have some understanding with Germany concerning the present scheme of Balkan railway development. In any case the execution of the project would open up new fields for German enterprise not only in Eastern Europe but Asia Minor. It would, in fact, result in the capture of the Eastern Mediterranean trade by Germany and in this respect deeply concerns both England and France. Of course the Sultan of Turkey is too astute to be unaware that Germany as the price of her friendliness is already firmly seated on the Bosphorus and that when the Austrian railway projects are realised—Germany and Austria will have it all their own way in Turkey. One cannot help believing that Austria's action as well as Germany's obtrusive friendliness at Yildiz Kiosk are very much the result of Russia's present naval and military impotence.

The balance of power in Europe is disturbed and we are beginning to witness the results of the lamentable and disastrous adventure in which Russia wasted her strength and incurred defeat by Japan.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

ISLAM AND ESPERANTO.

We learn from the "The British Esperantist" for February that the followers of the Prophet in London have founded an Esperanto Group called "the Crescent Society." Mr. B. Khalid Sheldrake, 155 Boysor Rd., London, S. E., has been appointed Secretary and Mr. F. Waters, Instructor. Fellow-believers of all races of the Faithful are invited to communicate with the Secretary—who will gladly receive the names of sympathisers and supporters.

The group will work under the auspices of the British Esperanto Association, 13 Arundel Street, London. All information required regarding "Esperanto" will be supplied by the British E. Association of which Dr. J. Pellen is the President.

THE Peshwar correspondent to the "Pioneer" states that the date its who entered the Peshawar City railway station were so confident of success that they had mules with them to carry off the loot. This is the popular idea, at any rate, and shows how these gangs are credited with laying their plans with full regard to details.

TTEMPT ON THE SHAH'S LIFE.

BOMB OUTRAGES.

Troops Called Out.

PARLIAMENTARY CONGRATULATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

The correspondent of the "Times," telegraphing om Teheran, says that after the explosion, the ah's escort broke, firing in all directions. Twelve rsons were killed.

The troops have been called out and troubles are pected.

LATER.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that a mb exploded in a lonely street at Teheran to-day illing two men.

The Persian Parliament to-day congratulated the hah on his escape and the square in front of Parliament house is being illuminated this ng.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT BUENOS AYRES.

Fruitless Attempt on the President.

LONDON, FEBRUA Y 29.

Despatches from Buenos Ayres state that the President had an extraordinary escape.

The bomb, which contained twenty pounds of explosives, fell at the feet of the President who kicked it away.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

A bomb was thrown at the carriage o' the President of Argentina at Buenos Ayres yesterday, but failed to explode.

Four arrests have been made.

LICENSING REFORM BILL.

Collapse of Brewery Shares.

LARGE FIGHTING FUND RAISED

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Though Brewery Securities are practically not negotiable, nominal quotations show a depreciation of twenty-five millions sterling compared with yesterday.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

The Liquor Trade has raised a fund of £100,000 to fight the Licensing Bill.

A mass meeting of protest has been arranged to take place in the Albert Hall, and petitions against the Bill are being organized in every constituency.

The issue of the impending bye-election at Hastings will be the Licensing Bill.

RADICAL "INEXACTITUDE."

Army Finances.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

The Earl of Portsmouth, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, speaking at Lewes, claimed that a total annual saving of £4,500,000 had been made on the Army since the Government came into Office.

THE ARMY.

Advisory Council Formed.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

An Advisory Council for the Territorial Army has been formed with Mr. Haldane as Chairman and General Mackinnon as Vice-Chairman. The Council includes General French.

PARLIAMENTARY BYE-ELECTION.

Unopposed Return of Mr. Baldwin.

LONDON, MARCH 1.

Mr. Baldwin, the son of the late Member for the Bewdley division of Worcestershire, has been returned unopposed for his father's constituency.

LORD ARTHUR HILL.

Resigns His Seat.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

Lord Arthur Hill has resigned his seat for the West Down division.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE BILL.

Result of the First Reading.

FURTHER PROGRESS IMPROBABLE.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Private Female Suffrage Bill was read a second time in the House of Commons this evening by 271 against 92.

The vote is a non-party one, but there are no further prospects this season.

Mr. Gladstone personally supported the Bill, and indicated that the Government was neutral.

FREE TRADE DEMONSTRATION.

Mr. Lloyd George's Fears.

SUFFRAGETTE'S INTERRUPTIONS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

A Free Trade demonstration was held at Queen's Hall last night, when Mr. Lloyd George exhorted Free Traders not to slacken their efforts, otherwise a tariff would be imposed within five years.

Women were excluded from the meeting, but a number of male advocates of female suffrage interrupted the speeches and were ejected.

SPEECH BY SIR W. LAURIER.

The Position in the Pacific.

SEAL FISHERIES QUESTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

A telegram from Ottowa states that Sir Wilfred Laurier, speaking in the House of Commons, said he did not apprehend danger in the Pacific. Great Britain's diplomacy had been far-seeing.

He believed that America would evolve a satisfactory system with reference to Oriental immigrants.

The position, however, in regard to the Pelagic seal fisheries was unsatisfactory because the Japanese were not restricted like the British, or would destroy a whole herd in five years.

The Government, he said, were giving their active attention to the matter.

AMERICAN NAVAL POLICY.

Huge Floating Docks Advocated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

A despatch from Washington states that the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives recommends the construction of floating docks capable of accommodating the largest type of battleship, one to be stationed in the Atlantic and one in the Pacific.

The Committee also recommends the establishment of a Naval station at Pearl Harbour, Honolulu.

THE CONGO.

Annexation Treaty to be Amended.

BRITISH INTERFERENCE RESENTED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

The Belgian Premier has informed the Chamber that an Amended Congo Annexation Treaty will be submitted very shortly.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

Sir Edward Grey's speech in the House of Commons, on the Congo, has caused all the Belgium Press to veer round, with the exception of the Congolese organs, which denounce his interference as unfriendly and arbitrary.

The papers urge the Belgian Government to grapple with the situation.

THE "TATSUMARU."

Japan Demands Apology.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

Reuter wires from Tokio that Japan in a determined manner demands from China an apology and indemnity for the seizure of the steamer "Tatsumaru" off Macao by the Chinese Customs on the 6th February and contends it was seized in Portuguese waters.

It seems evident Japan will resort to force unless her demand is conceded.

RUSSIAN NAVY.

Expensive Scheme.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

It is semi-officially announced at St. Petersburg that the Government proposes to expend three millions sterling yearly during the next few years in rebuilding the fleet.

THE PREMIER.

Improvement Maintained.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

The improvement in Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's health is maintained, thus contradicting the exaggerated reports which have been current about him.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Suffering from a Rough Channel Crossing.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

Mr. Chamberlain has started for the Riviera.

He had a stormy passage across the Channel, and appeared to be in the weakest condition on landing at Calais.

QUEEN ENA OF SPAIN.

Approaching Accouchement.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 28.

A telegram from Madrid states that it is officially announced that the accouchement of Queen Ena is expected during the summer.

TSAR'S MOTHER.

Unexpected Arrival in England.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

King Edward has postponed his departure for the Continen until Thursday owing to the unexpected visit of the Dowager-Empress of Russia.

PRINCE FERDINAND MARRIED.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

The marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and Princess Eleonora of Reuss took place at Coburg yesterday.

RUGBY.

Ireland's Victory.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 29.

In the Rugby football match between Scotland and Ireland, the latter team won by sixteen to eleven

ZAKKA KHEL EXPEDITION.

COMPLETE SUBMISSION OF THE TRIBES.

Return of the Troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 29.

On the night of the 25th instant, there was a theft of three rifles belonging to the Royal Munster Fusiliers who form part of the third Brigade of the Bazar Valley Field Force which is now encamped at Nowshera.

Two rifles were taken from one tent and one from another.

In spite of all efforts no trace has been found of any of the rifles or of the thieves, and it is quite possible that they are now being used against our troops in the Bazar Valley.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

General Willcocks telegraphed yesterday that the Zakka Khel have made complete submission and that the other Afridi sections assume full responsibility for their future good behaviour and undertake to punish the offenders in the recent raids; also that they have deposited Rs. 20,000 worth of rifles as security and that General Willcocks has accepted these terms on behalf of the Government of India.

The Press Note containing the above adds that the troops have left the Bazar Valley without a single shot being fired on their retirement.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

The Headquarters of the Bazar Valley field force were at Alimasjid last night, and some of the troops are likely to reach Peshawar to-night or to-morrow.

General Willcocks telegraphing on 28th states that the Thaliks and elders of all the Afridi tribes including Zakkas spent the preceding night in discussing details of settlement and that afternoon presented a petition to him signed and sealed by 322 representative Maliks. Zakkas make complete submission and all the Afridis throw themselves on the mercy of Government. The Jirga pray that Government will not complete the ruin of the Zakkas for sake of a badly behaved minority and the other sections assume full responsibility for the future good behavior of the Zakkas. The Jirga undertakes, with the assistance of the Zakka Eldars, to punish the leading offenders in recent raids and they have deposited as security rifles worth Rs. 20,000 not to be returned until Political Agent, Khyber is satisfied that the thieves have been sufficiently punished the Zakka Khel whose punishment has been admittedly severe and beyond expectation subscribe to the petitions and promised to co-operate with the Afridi Jirga. In every way the terms have been accepted by General Wilcocks on behalf of the Government in the public durbar at which all the senior officers of the Field Force were present. Troops have left the Bazar Valley without a shot being fired.

LATER.

It appears that the march from China to Alimasjid was made on Saturday, the Durbar at which the terms were accepted having been held in General Willcocks' camp on Friday.

The first of the returning force should reach Peshawar to-night, the distance being only sixteen miles.

Rain and snow during the past few days have filled the trenches in which the men have been sleeping in Bazar Valley.

All reports received from the Bazar Valley agree on one point says the "Pioneer," the losses inflicted upon the Zakka Khel in such actions as have taken place have been heavier than are usual in this kind of guerilla warfare. This must be due to the good shooting of the troops and their adaptability to the trying conditions of hill-campaigning against an enemy who knew every yard of the ground. The attacks upon rear-guards and flanking parties, when columns are retiring, have been repulsed with the greatest ease, and the casualty list has been a remarkably small one. As General Willcocks has observed, this is due to the training received in peacetime: officers and men know exactly what to do, and the tribesmen are held in check whenever they seek to get to close quarters. The system of picquetting the hills about the camps at Walai and Chora has also proved most effective, and, though snipping by night has been common enough, scarcely a man has been hit. On the other hand the offensive movements against the sungared positions held by the Zakkas have been carried out with unbroken success, the tactics adopted being admirably calculated to clear out the enemy with a minimum of loss to the attacking force. The tribesmen are described as now being disheartened by their failure to make any impression upon the troops, whenever fighting takes place; and they must have begun to realise that their case, from a military point of view, is a hopeless one. Their neighbours refuse all help; Afridi tribal opinion is against them; and the "mullahs" friendly to their cause cannot raise even a flicker of fanaticism in the adjacent tracts. The Zakka Khel should see that the game is played out and that the chance offered of making submission is not one to be rejected.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND TRESPASS.

Charge against Dorset Officers

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 29.

The Cottacamund District Magistrate will take up on the 4th of March the case in which the Police charge Lieutenants Watts, McCarthy and Wigley, of the Dorset Regiment stationed at Wellington with house-breaking and trespass by night.

It is alleged that one of these Officers went to one Rungiah Gowda's house about midnight on the 17th instant, entered one of the rooms and was there somewhat roughly handed by the inmates. About two hours later it is alleged this Officer, with two others, returned armed, entered the stables and caused damage to harness and carriages to the extent of Rs. 240 A pony, it is alleged, was saddled and removed, the animal only returning at sunrise without saddle or bridle.

The case was first enquired into by the highest Military authorities here and then referred to the Civil powers. Mr. F. J. Mullaly, District Superintendent of Police, who enquired into the case, will prosecute.

DELHI-DURBINGHA DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 28.

In the recent cross-examination at Delhi of Rai Bahadur Sri Krishna Das, one of the principal defendants in what is known as the famous Delhi-Durbingha defamation case, information was elicited that the Punjab Educational authorities had granted the management of the Hindu College at Delhi a still further extension of time of grace to 31st March following, to comply with the Government requirements regarding suitable new building and proper equipment, involving expenditure of probably some two lakhs of rupees and obviating the threatened disaffiliation.

This further extension of time contrasts very strangely with the Punjab authorities' final resolve communicated last October.

KARACHI WHARVES.

Rough Handling of Goods.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 29.

With reference to the letter recently addressed by a Home firm of shippers to a Punjab firm of importers bewailing rough handling of goods discharged at Karachi, the Punjab Chamber of Commerce has written to the Karachi Chamber of Commerce so as to say that the Committee will be glad if the Chamber will take the matter up with the proper authorities with a view to having greater care taken in future in the handling of goods at the Karachi p[illegible]

DELHI ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

Engineers Suspend Payment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 28.

Messrs. Bruce, Peebles and Company, Limited, Engineers of London and Edinburgh, contractors to the Delhi Lighting and Tramways Company, have apparently suspended payment, their credit being stopped here at the National Bank.

Nothing is ascertainable of the actual financial position and the contretemps is most unexpected by the Delhi representatives who latterly had instructions to extend their contract responsibilities in India.

The news possibly accounts for the delay in shipping material from home for the Delhi Tramways, the contractors being liable to a penalty of £100 per month from the first of September last for the non-fulfilment of the contracts to time. Their local liabilities probably do not exceed Rs. 1,00,000.

Messrs. Bruce, Peebles are also largely interested in the Delhi Tramways Company as Shareholders, having to receive a payment of £40,000 in five per cent. Debentures out of a total £103,000, the value of the contract.

The Delhi Tramways Company have taken over the completion of the contract.

In view of ten miles of lines and overhead connections being practically complete and also of advice from home of shipment of carriages for bolting wheeled motors already here the electric trams will shortly be running for passengers and goods throughout the main city thoroughfares relegating primitive oriental methods of thela, ekka and ghari transport to the back seat in favour of western civilization in quick transport.

The innovation is likely to have far-reaching effects in promoting health, urban commercial activity and perception of the value of time in the accomplishing of the day's business of both Hindus and Mahomedans.

What might be described as the city back slums are being opened out by the tramways to trade and vitality and the value of the tenements fronting the lines should, therefore, daily increase in value.

RICH ARCHÆLOGICAL FIND IN DELHI.

Further Restoration Work Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 28.

The Archæological Department has recently made important excavations in the red sandstone flooring of Rang Mahal adjoining the Jalan Khana and Dewani Khas at the Fort palace at Delhi, disclosing a beautiful central shallow marble tank, some sixteen feet across, of floral design, with traces of Pietro Dura work, broad marble conduits radiating west, also north and south, throughout the entire length of the building, the northward conduit forming the continuation of an eight-foot marble channel which runs throughout the entire suite of the royal apartments.

The north gateway of Rang Mahal, which was blocked, has been opened out and the thick incrustation of whitewash over the marble gate pillars partly removed; also the several bricked partitions athwart the marble channel demolished, which divided up the building.

Rang Mahal was formerly the Royal Zenana and is built of marble eight feet high, carved and gilt, the remainder walls and ceilings being of grey sandstone, covered with floral paintings on plaster, now obscured by thick white-wash, the building being, after 1857, converted to the use of an Officers' Mess.

The marginal edges remain of a decorated marble flooring being of rough Agra sandstone with which the marble bath and channels were covered over, the red sandstone flooring being probably foreign to the original design.

Orders have now been given for the work of archæological restoration at the fort to proceed which was stopped during the plague exodus twelve month since, the principal works being the excavation and restoration of Haiyat Baksh and Mihtab Bagh or the King's private gardens adjoining the royal apartments and chapel; also slight restoration of the facade of the Naubat Khana to its original proportions.

HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS.

Urgent Need in Delhi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 28.

The question of providing European Hospital accommodation at Delhi has been airily shelved by the Punjab Government on the ground that the proposed contributions by the various railways connected with Delhi are wholly inadequate—indeed ridiculously so.

The Dufferin Hospital in Delhi City is entirely devoted to and usually chock full of natives. There is no available separate accommodation for Europeans nor, most important, any separate infectious ward available for the latter.

An instance occurred about a year since of a European tourist who contracted virulent small-pox having to be removed from the hotel and segregated in a distant empty bungalow where he died. And in a contingency of an epidemic disease as plague or a possibility of a railway accident occurring near the great railway centre such as Delhi, the conditions would be those of a seige and the patients would have to be accommodated somehow or anyhow, the problem involving grave difficulty to responsible authorities.

Delhi has a resident non-military population of some 500 Europeans and Anglo-Indians. Some 2,000 tourists visit Delhi each cold season, while there is a constant stream of commercial visitors throughout the year.

The minimum cost of a hospital building is Rs. 40,000 plus Rs. 5,000 for equipment. The Municipality can only arrange the cost of up-keep, being saddled by repayment of heavy loans to the Bank of Bengal for several years hence, incurred by expenditure on drainage scheme and being barely able to raise funds for ordinary urgent work as repair of public roads.

A large Zenana hospital, raised by Mission effort, will shortly be available to the Indian community apart from the Dufferin General Hospital for Natives, already referred to, and the present problem of providing for the unfortunate representatives of the ruling race is one that the Government of India must solve speedily.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

The following Officers are appointed to the Indian Army and posted as stated:—

2nd Lieutenant Brickman, Royal Scots, to 119th Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant Franks, Royal Warwicks, to 117th Mahrattas.

2nd Lieutenant Shute, Durham Light Infantry, to 170th Pioneers.

Lieutenants Bell, Shropshire Light Infantry, to 73rd Infantry; Smythe, West Riding Regiment, to 105th Infantry; McLellan of the Cameronians to the 75th Infantry, and 2nd Lieutenant Harington, Royal Field Artillery, to the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Gurkhas.

Major French-Mullen, 13th Lancers, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Captain Lewis, Royal Engineers, is permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

Lieutenant G D. Shaw, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 18th Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

On transfer from the Public Works Department, Lieutenant Colbeck, Royal Engineer, is posted to Military Works at Kohat.

Captain Thorp, No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been selected for appointment to the Mountain Artillery at Abbottabad.

Captain L. S. Browne, 38th Dogras, has been selected for appointment as Recruiting Staff Officer, Jullundur.

Lieutenant C. Everard, 25th Mountain Battery, is posted to No. 69 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on promotion.

RE-BUILDING OF DELHI.

Court-Houses and Sites for Sale.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, FEBRUARY 28.

The Punjab Government are desirous of selling the whole of the present District Courts or Kutcherry buildings, also Head Post Office and Telegraph buildings within the Cashmere Gate to provide funds for the new buildings to be erected outside the city walls, north-east of Mori Gate. The P. W. D. valuation of the Kutcherry buildings alone is approximately Rs. 1,83,000, but the market valuation may be higher.

The new buildings are not likely to be completed within three years hence and the commencement of work may probably stand over this year through anticipated extra expenditure connected with famine relief and to shortage of income by remission of revenue.

The Military authorities still invite purchasers for the Daryaganj Cantonment area and hope to obtain two rupees per square yard for land. The Native Infantry Regiment occupies Daryaganj, and evacuation of the old Cantonment and building of quarters at the new Rajpur Cantonment, west of the Ridge will apparently be accelerated or delayed according to the disposal of the present Daryaganj area.

TELEGRAPHISTS' GRIEVANCES.

Representation of the Bengal Chamber.

PEONS STILL ON STRIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

A letter of to-day's date is published which has been addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Bengal Government urging the holding of an enquiry into the question of the discontent prevailing amongst the employes of the Indian Telegraph Department.

The Bengal Chamber says:—"It does not appear to be unreasonable to anticipate that if such an enquiry were promised the danger of a strike might be averted, for it must surely be known to the men that extreme measures on their part would probably tend, in any case, to alienate public sympathy from them and that to resort to such during the progress of an investigation would go far to show that their grievances are not well founded."

The strike of Telegraph peons here continues but telegrams are being expeditiously delivered by the Post Office to those who do not send for their messages, and the inconvenience caused is not, therefore, serious.

CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS.

Financial Statement for last Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 29.

At the 25th General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Cawnpore Cotton Mill Co., Ld., the Directors declared a balance of profit for the year, after providing for depreciation for 1907, to be Rs. 4,11,458-2-3 including the sum of Rs. 49,718-2-7 brought forward from 1906. From this, the Directors have set aside Rs. 2,00,000, the Reserve Fund created last year, leaving Rs. 2,11,458-2-3 to be disposed of in payment of the same dividends as last year free of income-tax, viz., to dividend on the 8 per cent. Preference Shares Rs. 64,000; on the 7 per cent. Preference Shares Rs. 6,300; on Ordinary Shares at Rs. 7 per share Rs. 70,000; Rs. 1,97,000 to be carried forward Rs. 14,458-2-3 making a total of Rs. 2,11,458-2-3.

DARING THEFT BY SOLDIERS.

Two Privates Convicted and Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 29.

Two Privates Boyton and Gardener of the Middlesex Regiment have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 15, by the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad for the theft of a gold ring from the shop of Messrs. Bechtler, Son & Co. It appears that the accused asked to be shown gold rings which were produced when one of them suddenly snatching a ring from Bechtler's hands decamped. They were subsequently traced and identified and it was ordered that if the fine was realised it be given to Messrs. Bechtlers as compensation for the loss of the ring.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A BUILDING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 29.

On the 27th instant an unfortunate accident occurred at the new Carriage Workshops by the sudden collapse of one of the walls about 150 ft. in length which fell inward burying some of the workmen under the debris.

It was with some difficulty that the men were extricated and of the number injured, it is said, several have since died.

ALLAHABAD FLOWER SHOW.

Visitors Dispersed by Bees.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 29.

A Flower Show was held on Saturday afternoon in the Mayo Hall grounds. The exhibition, generally, was not as good as usual though annuals were above the average. The Show ended in confusion owing to some one disturbing a large swarm of bees. There was a large number of persons walking about the grounds and the bees attacked them with great vigour, many people being seriously stung.

The Managers of the Show estimate that the incident cost them half the gate money they would have realised in ordinary circumstances.

The bees also attacked the horses attacked to carriages in waiting, but were driven off by the syces and coachmen.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

Termination by Death of Defendant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 29.

The breach of promise case which was filed by Miss J. Gillie against Mr. De Souza, Driver on the N.-W. Railway in which damages are laid at Rs. 2,000, has come to a sudden end by the death of the defendant from cholera.

CALCUTTA POSTAL CLERKS.

Settlement of Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

The "Empire," hears that a settlement has been arrived at in connection with the memorial addressed by the Postal clerks to the Director-General of Post Office.

UPPER INDIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

Mr. H. P. Watson at the annual meeting of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce in his Presidential address after reviewing the progress of the year, paid high tribute to Sir John Hewett's industrial policy. Speaking of Government stores he said that what this Chamber wanted from Government was not fiscal protection for their industries but a fair field and no favour. What militated against local manufacturer getting fair treatment was that Officers entrusted with the camparing of articles had little technical knowledge. Another disadvantage was the want of business methods which pervaded the whole system of Government contracts. A thoroughly and consistent policy of encouragement by Government was required. At present this policy was half-hearted He thought Government should encourage the cultivation of babool trees to assist the tanning industry which at present suffering from insufficient supply of tanning material.

Mr. T. E. Strachey was elected President for 1908 and Mr. E. E. West, Vice Chairman.

INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, March 1.

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, I. C. S., presided over the Industrial Conference this morning. He deplored the fact that nothing practical was done since the last session and implored capitalists to take advantage of openings of industrial enterprise afforded by Government. A resolution was passed trusting that the proposals of the Technical Conference would be sanctioned and a commencement made next year.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 1.

The second United Provinces Conference met yesterday when the Hon'ble Pandit Madan Mohan Molairy delivered his presidential address lasting two hours. Over 309 delegates attended.

The President said that the people were poorer than they should be after 150 years' British rule The only method of effecting economy was to employ the Indians in higher posts. He was against the creation of Imperial and Provincial Advisory Councils and suggested the expansion of the existing Legislative Councils.

LUCKNOW SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Marriageable Age to be Raised

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW MARCH 1.

The second Social Conference lav held this evening; Raja Rampal Singh. C. I. E., of Kori Sedauli presided. He deplored the backwardness of these provinces in the matters of social reform.

Resolutions were passed supporting the gradual relaxation of the purdah system, the raising of marriageable age to 14 and 20 in the case of girls and young men respectively, and approving the remarriage of widows.

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

The Royal Commission on Decentralization will commence its sittings in Bombay on Thursday next, at 12 noon. The sittings, which will be open to the public, will be held in the Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat. The names of the witnesses to be examined are as follows:—

5th March—Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., I. C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; Mr. G. S. Curtis, I.C.S., Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Poona.

6th March—Mr. R. C. Artal, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum; Mr. K. J. Agashe, B.A., District Deputy Collector, Satara; Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, B.A., LL.B., Judge and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad; Mr. J. Ghosal, I.C.S., Acting Collector, West Khandesh; Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., Collector of Nasik; Mr. G. Carmichael, I.C.S., Collector of Poona; Surgeon-General J. P. Greany, M.D., I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, Poona.

7th March—Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, Raman Bhai Mahipat Ram, Rao Bahadur Khandu Bhai Desai, Mr. H.E.E. Procter, Sreejut Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Rao Bahadur G.V. Joshi.

9th March—Non-official witnesses.

10th March—Mr. G.S. Campbell, I.C.S., Acting Registrar, Co-operative Credit Societies, Poona; Mr. M. Kennedy, Acting Inspector-General of Police, Poona; Hon'ble Mr. F.G. Selby, M.A., Acting Director of Public Instruction, Poona; Mr. H. Murray, Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle, Belgaum; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner; Bombay, Lieut-Colonel T. E. Dyson, M.B., D.P.H., I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay, Poona; Mr. V. C. French, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

11th March—Hon'ble Mr. W. L. Cameson, A.M.I.C.E., Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Mr. H. O. Quin, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Special and Judicial Departments; Mr. E. R. Enthoven, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical Departments; Hon'ble Mr. A. G. Logan, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Camp of Exercise.

The annual Camp of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery was opened on Saturday the 22nd February at Mahaluxmi, and was concluded yesterday after inspection by the General Officer Commanding Bombay Brigade. On Sunday the 23rd the men paraded in Camp under the Command of Lt.-Col. L. P. Russell. Captains Coates and Pennington and Lieutenants Fisher and Watson were present. The attendance at the parade was good. Some smart drill and firing was gone through. Captain Haines R.A., was present at the drill and pointed out many important details to the men. The drills in Camp were continued during the week. On Monday last the H.E. Company paraded at the Apollo Bunder at 6 p.m., and proceeded to the Middle Ground Battery where it was inspected by the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade. On Thursday last was the guest night followed by a concert. There was a good number of guests present at the Fort. The Wheal Cup competition took place on Sunday which was keenly competed for by four subdivisions, two from each Company. Nos. 1 and 2 Companies then competed for the Gatacre Cup. In the Gatacre Cup competition No. 1 Company fired first and No. 2 Company afterwards, 16 rounds being fired by each company at long range. At the closing of the firing Captain Haines, Instructor of Gunnery, addressing the competing teams, expressed general satisfaction at what he had seen. The General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, with Colonel Alexander, O.C., R.A., Major Clarke, and Captain Rocken, visited the Fort yesterday at 11 a.m. and inspect d the Corps. The result of the Competition will be published in a later issue.

THE ANGLICAN CRISIS IN BOMBAY.

The Romanist View.

The contention between the Anglican bishop of Bombay and some of his High-Church clergy, which has just been debated before the Metropolitan of Calcutta, gave occasion to a most interesting lecture delivered by the Anglican "Father Puller" on the subject of Eucharistic worship. One bone of contention, it will be remembered, was "whether children, who were non-communicants, should be present at the communion service or not." Catholic readers, who as a rule are unfamiliar with the usages of the Establishment, will understand the point by aid of a very few remarks.

Before the recent ritualistic movement came into vogue the ordinary "morning service" performed in the Church of England was "Matins"—a compilation of prayers, hymns, psalms, Scripture readings, etc., some-what on the lines of the breviary office, but modified beyond all recognition. The "Communion Service" on the other hand is a short selection of some of the main elements of the Mass done into English (Kyrie, Gloria, Epistle and Gospel, Credo, preface, Consecration, Agnus, Dei, etc., with sundry collects and Scripture passages interspersed). On ordinary Sundays the "morning service" consisted simply of "Matins"; but on "Communion Sundays"—generally once a month—the "Communion Service" was added after Matins as a kind of appendix. The congregation in bulk left the church as usual at the end of Matins, and only those who wanted to go to communion remained behind. In the absence of all belief in the Mass and in the real presence, there was no reason why any one else should remain for this "appendix"; and in fact formerly, among congregations of the ordinary Protestant type, no one ever dreamed of doing so, except for the purpose of communion.

The high-Church movement has changed all this, wherever its influences has been properly felt. To the advanced Anglican, with his belief in the Mass and the real presence, the relative value of the two services came to be reversed. Matins was after all nothing but a form of morning prayer, while the communion service meant the holy sacrifice of the Mass, with the real presence of Christ on the altar. Hence there was now every reason why even non-communicants should attend the communion service; and in fact they ought to attend it in preference to Matins. The outcome of this view was that not only adults, but also children were gradually made to attend the communion service, so as to take part in the "sacred mysteries," even though not yet allowed to go to communion.

To the "Protestant" Anglican, the Mass and the real presence were of course rank Popery, and this newfangled practice of children attending communion service nothing but rank Popery rendered into practice. In fact, attendance or non-attendance gradually came to be recognised as a key-note of belief. "Do you attend communion service wit out communicating? If so, that is a sign that you believe in the Mass and the real presence. Do you attend only for the purpose of communion? If so, that is a sign that you do "not" believe in the Mass or the real presence."

People not conversant with these facts at the time naturally wondered why so much fuss was made by the bishop and by his clergy over such a trifle. "It's a free country," remarked one—"Let the children attend if they only behave properly, and turn them out if they don't." But in the light of the foregoing explanation it at once become manifest that the fight was not over a mere external observance, but over the doctrinal principles underlying the observance. In forbidding the attendance of children the bishop was really striking at two popish doctrines, both of which stank in the nostrils of the "Protestant" Church of England, and both of which are repudiated in the strongest terms by the Anglican formularies. On the other hand the High Church clergy, who were so tenacious in upholding the attendance, were simply fighting for those very doctrines of Popery, and maintaining their right to reduce them to practice.

It was in this connection that "Father Puller" delivered his speech already referred to, of which we shall reproduce the main portions. Our object in reprinting it is not only because of the historical interest of a great part of its contents, but also because it will be instructive to many Catholics, whose knowledge of Anglicanism is of the remoter sort.

THE ANCIENT SERVICES.

The first portion of the speech deals historically with the practice of the Early Church, and shows that the Eucharistic Service, and not Matins ought to be regarded as the important thing:—

Father Puller wished to make a respectful protest against the assumption which underlay all that the Bishop of Bombay had written on the subject of bringing of children to the Eucharistic celebration. He appeared to think that their baptised, though unconfirmed children are encouraged to be presented at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist for the one purpose of worshipping our Lord present by the presence of His body and blood in the consecrated Sacrament. No doubt they were all taught to worship our Lord, who vouchsafed to be personally present in the consecrated Sacrament. But he did not think that any well instructed churchman would regard such worship as the one purpose or even as the chief purpose among many for the children being encouraged to attend the celebration. If he was asked to explain why he wished that baptised children should attend the celebration of the Eucharist he should give some such answer as the following: He should say the celebration of the Eucharist is the ordinary and normal worship appointed by our Lord for the Church. And for at least three centuries and a half it was the only worship that was offered at great assembly which took place on Sunday and other festivals of obligation. There was no doubt a nocturnal vigil service was held from very early times during the night between Saturday and Sunday. That service commenced soon after midnight but it was never a service of obligation as the Eucharist was, except on the Paschal vigil, when the celebration of the Eucharist formed an essential part of the vigil service. From the nature of the case, a service commencing soon after midnight could not normally be a service to which children could be brought in large numbers. In the primitive church the service which the children attended was the Eucharistic service apart from the vigil service. There was no other service. Such choir services as Matins, Evensong, Terce, Sext, None, and the rest, formed no part of the public worship of the Church for 3½ centuries. The germs of them no doubt began as an earlier period, but in the earlier stage they were no doubt private or domestic acts of worship. They were of the nature of family prayers. They were not used at the solemn assemblies, at which people assembled together, as church people, for the worship of God. In the first half of the fourth century the uprising of the monastic movement brought these domestic offices into much greater prominence then they had before, because the monastic communities were as it were families on a large scale, and they adopted the choir services, Matins, Evensong, Terce, Sext, None, and the rest, as the regular daily worship of the religious community, and they elaborated these services, while on Sundays and on festivals of obligation they added the Eucharistic celebration. It was only in the second half of the fourth century that we find any trace of these domestic and monastic choir services being introduced by the Bishops and clergy into the cathedrals and basilicas and parish churches of Christendom.

Even after the choir offices had become part of the public worship of the church, they were never regarded as obligatory services. Or, at any rate, they were obligatory in a much lower degree than the celebration of the Eucharist.

It is certain that from the Apostolic age until the Reformation the Eucharistic service was not only the one great Sunday service of Divine institution; it was also the one great service of obligation which all Christian worshippers whether adults or children were expected to attend.

POST-REFORMATION CHANGES.

The second portion touches on the changes wrought at the Reformation:—

Speaking under correction, we do not think that the framers of the prayerbook "intended to retain the Eucharist as the Great Public service." The preface to the book of common prayer orders that all priests and deacons are to say the "morning and evening prayer" (Matins and Evensong) daily, whether privately or openly; but not a word about reciting the communion service. The morning and evening prayer is put first in the book, and obviously regarded as quite separable from the communion service which comes afterwards. The rubrics certainly regard the communion service as an appendix, by no means to be taken for granted as a normal Sunday occurrence; so much so that when the celebration of communion is intended to be held the minister is ordered to give public notice of it on the Sunday previous. It is only in Cathedral and Collegiate churches and colleges, where there are many priests and deacons, that the communion service is taken for granted every Sunday; so that the clergy of the Establishment are ordered to receive communion thereat. Hence the formularies, and the spirit which actuates them, prevents us from endorsing the view here elaborated by Father Puller.

The lecturer continues:—

Father Puller here read passages from Dr. Kelly's writings. Next he read from the Fathers and Primitive Liturgies which, he said, prove that Our Lord's words "This is my body" and "This is my [illegible]" could be taken literally; but in order to save time Father Puller at once went to the third chapter of Mr. Kelly's book on Eucharistic Adoration. The next reading was from Bishop Alexander Forbes, Thirtieth Bishop of Brechin.

Father Puller then proceeded to read extracts and then what I have said read from Bishop Forbes' Church proves very distinctly that the practice of Eucharistic adoration is a principle and [illegible] practice which is the necessary outcome of the [illegible]

of our Lord about the Holy Eucharist and that it was taught by the great Anglican Divines of the 17th century.

Father Fuller next read passages from Archbishop Temple's first Visitation Charge as to the lawfulness of the doctrine and of the practice at the present day.

THE OFFICIAL DECISION.

Readers not familiar with such utterances of the advanced school will be surprised to find a Church of England clergyman speaking in an open court before church of England prelates, and making an undisguised profession of Catholic doctrines, in a way which, had it taken place in the good old days (or bad old days, if you prefer it) of Protestant Church-of-Englandism, ought to have made the very earth yawn beneath his feet, to swallow him up alive into the pit. It is significant too, that when the dispute reaches its crisis, the victory should come out on the side of Korah, Dathan and Abiram, and not on the side of Aaron—as the good old Bible-reading folk home would certainly express it ("Catholic) Examiner."

U. P. SEASONAL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 29.

The latest Agricultural Reports from the United Provinces state that the prospects of spring crops are generally good, but some damage, it appears, has been caused by hot westerly winds.

The condition of agricultural stock is said to be poor in Hardoi and Unao, while in Bahraich the sales of cattle have been large.

The condition of the people is on the whole good though small-pox is prevalent.

There are now public Relief Works in 17 and Test Works in 10 districts.

Gratuitous relief is being distributed in 39 and aided works are in operation in 22 districts.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

Burma Rice.

Summary of the fifth Forecast of the Rice-crop in Burma for the year 1907-08. On an average of the five years ending 1905 06, the area under rice in the territory to which this forecast relates, has represented some 9·8 per cent. of the total area under rice in British India. The area under rice cultivation in the fifteen principal rice producing districts of Lower Burma is now reported to be 7,292,211 acres Reduce areas are reported from several of the more important districts, and reductions in district estimates of outturn have reduced the Provincial estimate to 96. The total fallow area is shown this month as 523,760 acres and the area destroyed stands at 70,684 acres. The surplus available for export is now estimated at 2,486,000 tons of cargo rice equivalent to 42,135,593 cwts. of cleaned rice.

UNITED PROVINCES.

WHEAT.

Second forecast of the wheat crop for 1907-08 —On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under the wheat crop in the United Provinces has represented some 27·1 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in the United Provinces has in the five years ending 1905-06 averaged (a) some 33·7 per cent. and (b) some 50·9 per cent. respectively.]

The month of December was rainless everywere; but during the second week of January there was good and general rain in all districts varying from half an inch to an inch and a half. In the last week of the month several districts got a sprinkling, but the only districts which got useful amounts were Dehra Dun, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut and Moradabad. The rain did immense good more especially the crop, which could not be irrigated. It also caused the seed already sown on land too dry for germination to germinate satisfactorily. No damage from rust or any other cause has yet been reported; and the prospects of the wheat crop are so far generally good. In the Meerut, Agra, Gorakhpur and Lucknow divisions the wheat crop both irrigated and dry is at present estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal; in Rohilkand, Benares and Fyzabad at 80 per cent; and in Allahabad at 75 per cent. For the province as a whole the crop on the reduced area as reported in the first forecast is estimated at 85 per cent. of the normal compared with 70 last year. These estimates are however provisional and should the strong westerly winds which have commenced to blow continue, the crop especially that sown late is likely to be injured. This relates to condition up to the 24th February.

LINSEED.

Second forecast of the linseed and rapeseed crops for 1907-08 :—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the areas under (a) linseed and (b) rape and mustard crops in the United Provinces have represented (a) some 16·1 per cent. and (b) some 2·7 per cent. respectively of the total area under these crops in British India. The drought continued till the 10th of January last when good general rain fell in all districts and greatly benefited the linseed and rapeseed crops which were badly in need of it. No injury from fungoid diseases has been reported and an outturn of 70 per cent. of the normal for the province as a whole is at present estimated in the case of both the crops compared with 80 and 75 per cent. respectively last year. In Bundelkhand, Mirzapur and the central sub-montane districts, where winter oilseeds are largely grown unmixed, the crops are poor as the drought has been worst in these tracts.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 26th February :—

Standing rabi crops are withering for want of moisture in parts of Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, East Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Savantvadi and elsewhere in good condition except for slight damage by frost in parts of Karachi and Hyderabad. Harvesting of rabi crops continues in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Gujarat, Kolaba, Kanara, Deccan, Karnatak, Kolhapur, Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Cutch. Cotton picking is progressing in parts of Gujarat, West Khandesh, Karnatak, Baroda, Kathiawar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. The supply of fodder is adequate except in parts of Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Sholapur and Baroda. Agricultural stock is generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Cutch. The supply of drinking water is sufficient except in parts of Sholapur. Water for irrigation insufficient in parts of Surat, Deccan, Baroda and Kathiawar. The quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee is in Sind 37 to 47 per cent, in Gujarat 30 to 68 per cent. in the Konkan 22 to 33 per cent, in the Deccan 30 to 45 per cent., and in the Karnatak 33 to 57 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain are generally adequate. Demand for labour is sufficient and wages are normal. Emigration from Bijapur continues. Cultivating and labouring classes are in fair condition. Six test works are in progress in Panch Mahals and 45 persons were relieved on forest works in West Khandesh during the week ending 18th instant.

THE INDO-BRITISH CONCERT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will find space in your journal for these few lines anent the Indo-British Concert on the 20th February. Though it seems invidious to particularise when so many firms and individuals shewed such generosity in all sorts of ways, yet I feel I must mention the names of a few of the many, though each and every one shared equally in the good work. These are "The Gazette;" "The Times;" "Advocate;" Bombay City Building Co., Messrs. Rose and Co., Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., Messrs. Claridge and Co., and Mr. Baliwala who kindly lent scenery at the last moment. Three people whose names call for especial mention, because their help entailed working for hours over and above the usual day's labour, are Mr. Chapman of Messrs. Rose and Co., who took over the booking and seating arrangements; Mr. J. E. P. Curry to whom I was indebted for procuring scenery, "properties" and scene shifting, &c.; and Mr. Behr, Director of H. E.'s Band, who scored all the accompaniments very charmingly for his Orchestra. Last, but by no means least, I have to thank H. E. the Governor, H. E. the Commodore and the general public for their most generous patronage of the Entertainment arranged for the benefit of the Indo-British children, (whom they had the pleasure of seeing on the stage in their intricate and pleasing Musical March), and it is on account of that generous patronage, I have had the very great pleasure of handing to the Hon. Treasurer of the Institution a noble cheque for Rs 2,700-1-9.—Yours, &c.

MARY F. HOPKINS.

Bombay, February 29.

CEYLON has long been crying aloud for new railways; and the announcement which H. E. the Governor made at the breakfast given in his honour by the Haputale planters at Bandarawalla on Monday, that the Colonial Office had sanctioned the Batnapura railway, was received with cheers.

HIGH COURT.

THE PARSI PANCHAYET CASE.

IN the High Court, on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, the suit of Sir D. M. Petit and others vs. Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy, and his co-trustees of the Bombay Parsi Panchayet Trust funds, was further heard. More witnesses were examined by Mr. Lowndes for the plaintiffs. Mr. Strangman appeared for the trustees.

Mr. Jamshedji D. Nadarshah was examined on the bearing of the word Parsi as denoting a Zarthoshti or as Zoroastrian. He cited certain passages from the "Ardai Viraf Nameh;" the Arab chronologist Al-Biruni and his translator Sachau, in support of his holding this opinion. There was no specific instance in Al-Biruni in support of the statement; but the mention of the seasonal festivities and Jashans supported that view. In the celebrated ancient cuneiform inscriptions on mountains in Persia, the word "Perse" occurred to denote Iranian Parsis, the inhabitants of the region.

Mr. Dossabhoy B. Motiwala, Chief Translator and Interpreter of the High Court, said in the course of his cross-examination by Mr. Strangman that he knew the defendants were trustees of various properties and funds of the Parsi community. Their predecessors in office had published the accounts of these: very full accounts were published by the present trustees also. So far as he was concerned he was satisfied with the accounts to which no objection had been taken, to his own knowledge, by anyone.

Mr. Justice Davar: There was nothing in Mr Lowndes' examination about all this Mr. Strangman.

Mr. Strangman: My Lord, I must be prepared for all eventualities; otherwise, it would be afterwards said, this was not done, and that is not in evidence. There were reflections on the trustees. Mr. Lowndes had made unfair remarks against the trustees in his opening.

Mr Lowndes said that as far as his instructions went, they were that the trustees were good men: they were all honourable men.

Mr. Strangman replied that yet they were charged with being led by the nose by their Secretary, Mr. J. J. Modi; also, with legal dishonesty. Counsel in his opening had gone on making allegations and he had not interrupted him, giving him the opportunity to state his case as fully as possible.

Mr. Lowndes candidly said that if at any time he had given expression to anything about the trustees being wrong either in their accounts, or as regards their administration, except about their being partisans to views against the plaintiffs, he formally withdrew it: what he had said was that they did not hold the scales even.

Mr. Strangman said that the funds derived by the trustees under the old deeds amounted to about six lakhs: but they had other funds in their hands since 1851, which amounted to over forty-five lakhs. Mr. Lowndes wanted take away all those funds also: but before he could do so, he had got to show that these were included in the original deeds of trust. People surely knew, when they placed the additional funds in the hands of the trustees, that they were not elected by the community; and vacancies occurring among them were filled up by the trustees themselves who exercised their own power of appointment.

Further questioned by Mr. Strangman for the defendants, witness said that for the last 10 or 15 years the trustees filled up vacancies on their board by exercising themselves the power of appointment.

In reply to Mr. Justice Beaman witness said that had Mr. Jamshedji Khurshedji Jamshedji's appointment on the board been made by the Anjuman, witness would have known of it.

Mr. Lowndes tendered a book to show that the Dr. Drummond, whose definition about "Parsee" had been quoted in an earlier part of the proceedings, was one of the founders of the Royal Asiatic Society, and a man of considerable authority. Counsel also put in Sherring's work on Itinerant Tribes in India, in which it was stated that some of the Atitt Bawas were celebates. Counsel then declared his case closed.

Mr. Stranguan opened the defence for the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet. As it was nearly three weeks since the pleadings were advanced, the learned counsel thought it best to preface his defence by reading the salient points in the plaint attacking the position of the trustees; and the prayers for the relief, some of which seemed to him to be somewhat at different or cross purposes. After everything was said and done, he submitted, the sum and substance of the whole thing was the impeaching of the validity of the two trusts of 4th December 1851, and of 25th September 1884, the one about trustees' power of appointment, and the other with regard to the power, and also with regard to the wrong declaration of properties in a particular schedule. Now there was no blinking the fact that the person most affected was the wife of the sixth plaintiff (Mr. R. D. Tata): but she was not before the Court at all. Supposing she were, she would have said she was entitled to the rights of a Zorastrian: if the trustees had said no to her, then she would have said she would go to the High Court: and apply for the remedy. She was the only person who could say so: not any one, nor the Advocate-General, for the circumstances of the case fell not under the purview of Section 539 of the Civil Procedure Code, about claims on public charities. But instead of the aggrieved party coming to seek address of her wrong, the plaintiffs stepped-up, and said, "you are not trusties, nor in charge of properties; you just hand up your properties, and submit to us for a scheme." The only ground on which the removal of the trustees was applied for was that they were not validly appointed. In dealing with the position of the trustees, he should remark at the outset, that all of them were appointed after the trust of 1884, the earliest nomination in the present board being somewhere about the year 1894. All the trustees had accepted the trusts of 1851 and 1884; their duty was absolutely a clear one; it was to support the trusts by all the legal means in their power. It was not for them to turn round, any more than for an executor to deny his testamentary capacity. There was a division of opinions, and there were two factions; but the faction opposed to the plaintiffs was not before the Court. With folded hands, counsel for plaintiffs had stated briefly the reason for the plaintiffs' coming into Court was that the trustees had not held "an even hand." If the doctrine of holding of "even hand" was preached, it should have been put in practice, and six or seven leading members of the faction opposed to the plaintiffs should have been placed or represented before the Court. Then would the trustees have said, "Well, we are holding the stakes; we will leave the Court to decide the validity of the contest." Instead of it, plaintiffs were there to deal with the trustees for not holding "an even hand": this situation got the trustees to fight for a large section of the community. Charges were made against the trustees; frequently were they made, but all them fell to the ground, including that of not holding "an even stake," and of those elections Mr. Lowndes, who had drafted the plaint, had made charges of misconduct against the trustees The character of this misconduct, he had explained in his opening as moral, and not legal; though what he meant by "moral misconduct," was hard to understand. Unfortunately, the remarks had gained considerable publicity under the impression of its being a short-hand writer's report, and counsel felt it is duty to correct the misimpression its publication had created far and wide. In the strongest language he would ask their Lordships to express an opinion condemnatory of charges made against the trustees, of making false statements in order to make their case more stronger by deliberate misstatement of facts; and by wilful suppression of documents, that were untrue to their own knowledge: this was legal misconduct. These charges not having been withdrawn, must be taken as still being persisted in. There was no suppression whatever; counsels' opinions were taken about the conversions that had taken place. No instances of such conversions could be given by the plaintiffs despite the best efforts, save those of a batch of Pandits, which took place anywhere between 500 and 1,200 years before this, or still further away. Although the Riwayet was placed before the Expert Committee, it found no place in the report of that body. Admittedly, there were no further cases of conversion in Bombay than those of the persons taken in by Dastur Jamasji in the seventies. Why should it be assumed in the absence of anything to the contrary that the trustees had submitted a deliberately false case: this was called "moral misconduct." Finding that there was a divergence of opinion between a counsel of their own community, who was likely to know and understand the bearings of the points far better, and the Advocate General, the trustees instead of acting on the opinion of the counsel of their own community, which they would have been perfectly justified in doing, referred it to a third counsel, Mr. Inverarity, who coincided with the opinion expressed by the counsel of the Parsee community. What the counsel of their own community advised was, that it was perfectly easy for the community to safeguard their interests, by making an early announcement publicly, that the converted ladies were not entitled to have their bodies exposed in the Towers of Silence, or to participate in the benefits of the trust funds. Should any one be dissatisfied with such a manifesto, let him or her assert the rights, and get an authoritative solution about them in a Court of Law. Mr. Inverarity advised to pass a resolution that alien converts were not entitled to such rights; if it was wrong, to let them challenge a concrete case on this base of action: he also advised the disapproval of the admissions made by Parsee priests of alien converts into Zoroastrianism, and suggested the boycotting and penalising of such obdurate priests. On the basis of the majority of opinions of two counsel the resolutions were passed, and the notification of 9th February 1905 promulgated. For these reasons, Mr. Lowndes' remarks about the misconduct, should be either held to be relevant or irrelevant: whether they were the one or the other, he could not say; but he could say this, that they were very offensive to men of the positon and standing of the trustees.

Mr. Lowndes said that if he was to be held responsible for all that the shorthand writer had made him say he would be one of the most extraordinary persons in this Court.

A discussion ensued, in which the Judges took part; ultimately, Mr Strangman pointed out that he would have to lead evidence on those points.

Mr Lowndes frankly withdrew the charges about the suppression of documents, and wilfully making of false statements: more frankly, the learned counsel added, that had his attention been called to these earlier, he would have seized the opportunity of retracting sooner.

A note of this retraction was taken by the Judges.

Mr. Strangman then came to the history of the trust funds. In 1823 these amounted to Rs. 18,000 and odd, as observed from a receipt passed by Crawford and Remington on 1st December. By 1851, they increased to over one and a half lakhs: to the credit of fifteen different headings the aggregate of the amounts then standing was Rs. 1,54,552. This appeared from the deed of 1851. By 1871, a large number of other funds had come into existence, and a trust was made. At the end of 1906, the accommodations of the original funds had risen to Rs. 6 1/2 lakhs. The other funds created after 1851, which had devolved on the trustees, were over Rs. 4,500,000. In respect of these last, how could the position of the trustees be challenged? Into evidence of every one of these funds counsel would have to go, in order to clear up the proper position of the trustees.

The hearing was adjourned.

POONA CANTONMENT CASE.

THE Poona Cantonement land case, in which the Secretary of State for India sues Kaikhushru Adarji Ghaswala and others, for ejectment from No. 23 Staff Lines, and an appeal in relation to which is pending for disposal before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr Justice Heaton under circumstances set forth in these columns last week, has entered upon a new phase. In the Bombay High Court of Appeal, Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Shivram V. Bhandarkar, Pleader, appeared in the First Division Bench before the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, for the defendent Ghaswala; applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, and called upon his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, the plaintiff in the suit, to show cause why leave should not be granted. The learned counsel questioned the legality of the order passed by the Second Bench, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, directing the hearing of the appeal afresh on its merits, there having been a previous hearing of it before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, in which both the learned Judges differed, Mr. Justice Russell being for the ejectment, and Mr. Justice Batty against it. Counsel also questioned the jurisdiction of the Court to pass an order for a fresh hearing of the appeal, urging that the decree of Mr. Lucas, the District Judge of Poona in favour of the defendants should have been affirmed, and it should have been left to the Secretary of State to file an appeal, if so advised, under the Letters Patent.

In granting the rule, the learned Chief Justice remarked that in order to save to the parties the heavy expenses of a costly litigation, it was desirable to arrive at a compromise.

CAN RUNNING WATER BE STOLEN?

Curious Point Raised in the High Court.

At the Calcutta High Court before Justices Geidt and Woodroffe, presiding over the Criminal Bench, Mr. Garth and Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter appeared to oppose the reference made by the District and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot to set aside certain convictions under Sections 379 and 430, I. P. Code, of the tenants of Mr. Coffin, the proprietor of the Sathi Indigo Concern in Champaran.

The case for the prosecution was that there is a pyne of 99 miles extending over fifteen villages which are in lease to Mr. Coffin from the Bettiah Raj. The pyne was constructed at the expense of Mr. Coffin and the ryots had always taken permission from Mr. Coffin to irrigate their field through the branch pynes and they had paid 1-2 annas per bigha to Mr. Coffin for cleansing the branch pynes and in those cases where permission had not been taken no prosecution was instituted and the matter was settled with Mr Coffin. The petitioners in these two references had cut the pyne without Mr. Coffin's permission and had thereby stopped the irrigation of the indigo-fields of Mr. Coffin. On these facts, the petitioners were convicted of theft by the Sub-divisional Magistrate of Bettiah. M. Mullick, the Sessions Judge, made a reference under Section 438 to set aside the convictions on the ground (1) that there can be no theft of running water and (2) that the petitioners had acted bona fide in the exercise of their rights.

Babu Atulya Charan Bose appeared in support of the reference.

Mr. Garth, with Babu Dwarka Nath Mitter, submitted that it was admitted that Mr Coffin was in possession of the pyne, that the running water had been reduced to his possession and as such was the object of theft and cited 11 I B. D. 21 in support of the contention, and further submitted that there was evidence to show that the cutting of the pyne caused diminution of the water-supply, and that the fact that the tenants had to take permission, show d that they had no right to the water. The Magistrate had found dishonest intention.

Their Lordships delivered judgment separately.

Mr. Justice Geidt agreed that the conviction under Section 379, I. P. Code, could not be sustained The water ran freely through the channel from the river and flowed into some khal or jhil, unless it was diverted for irrigation. This fact, distinguished the present case from that quoted by Mr. Garth from 11 Q. B. 21, where the water was confined in pipes, which was closed by taps. There the water was reduced into the possession of the Water Company, which supplied it. In the present case, the water running freely along was not reduced to possession, till it was actually brought on to the land irrigated.

The concluding portion of the judgment ran:—"No doubt the present cases would not have arisen had not the ryot ceased to grow indigo for the factory. The arrangement, whether express or implied, was that the ryots, if they should grow indigo, a crop which does not ordinarily pay them would be allowed to irrigate both their indigo and their oats, but this concession was not as of right, but on permission in each case, obtained. When the ryots ceased to grow indigo, the existence of the arrangement could not give rise in them to the belief that they were entitled—the—less entitled to take the water, and the manager, on his side, recognizing that the arrangement was at an end, ordered that the irrigation charge for the year in which the occurrence took place, should not be levied. Whether this order was or was not known to the villagers made no difference. The material circumstance is that, hitherto, the exclusive possession and control of the factory has been admitted by taking permission beforehand as by settling the few cases where this was not done. This is not only no reason for thinking that the accused had a bona fide belief that they were entitled to take the water, but their own conduct in running away when they were discovered cutting the pyne, and afterwards sending for permission, shows positively that they had no such bona fide belief. In this view of the matter I am unable to hold on the finding that this was not a matter for the criminal court. I would accordingly refuse to interfere with the conviction under Section 430, while setting aside the conviction under Section 379. I would also allow the sentence of fine to stand."

Mr. Justice Woodroffe: "As regards the conviction under section 379, I think it cannot stand, as it is at least doubtful on the facts proved whether the water can be said to have been reduced into possession as to be the subject of theft. I agree, therefore, that the conviction under Section 379 must be revised. Then as regards Section 430, I think it may not unreasonably be held on the facts found that the accused did an act which caused, or which they knew to be likely to cause, a diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes. I am, however, myself doubtful whether, on the facts proved and the claim of right asserted, this is a matter which should be disposed of in the criminal court. Having regard, however, to the three circumstances, that the question on this point, that the conviction is one of mischief and that the sentence is one of fine only, I do not think it necessary to differ from the order we propose to make as regards the charge under Section 430, the conviction under which section must, therefore, stand."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Justice Syed Sharifuddin is confirmed upon the Calcutta High Court Bench vice Justice Sale resigned.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Revd A. B. Brown Constable, Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, has been permitted to retire with effect from last December.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The investment of the Railway Board is notified with the power conferred upon the Governor-General in Council by Section 53 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, to sanction proceedings of Railways Companies, in respect of the matters therein specified, subject to the condition that the Railway Board shall, in exercise of the said power, act in accordance with the General Rules or Orders on the subject, passed, from time to time, by the Government of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander C. W. Shearme, R. I. M., is posted as 1st Assistant Port Officer, Rangoon, vice Mr. Marsack.

Commander J. H. D. St. John Roys, R. I. M., is permitted to retire from the 4th ultimo.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, FEBRUARY 26.

A clever theft is alleged to have been committed by a Bania of Bhownagar in the temple of the Shravak community. The Bania, it is said, disguised himself as a Gorju-Shravak priest—and served as such in the temple for some time. One day finding an opportunity, he relieved the idol of its ornaments worth about Rs. 700 and decamped. The head of the Shravak gave information to the police who arrested the accused who is now being prosecuted.

His Highness the Maharaja will be leaving Bhownagar for Gondal on the 28th with his retinue by a special train, being invited by the Thakore Saheb of Gondal.

The Rana Saheb of Porbandar is lying sick of diabetes and confined to his bed.

MADRAS ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 28.

The Annual Association Football Tournament, held here under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association, commenced yesterday evening.

Of the six teams entered five are Military, the other being the Perambore Railway Football Club.

Yesterday's match between the Dorsets from Wellington and the 11th Brigade, R. F. A., from St. Thomas' Mount ended in a draw, one goal all.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 29.

In the South Indian Athletic Association footbal tournament yesterday the Leicesters from Belgaum beat the 10th Brigade, R. F. A. from Bangalore by 5 goals to nil.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect	Via Turkey Perfect	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st March 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	M.
Turkey	29	7	10 p m	5	36
Teheran	1	1	20 p m	0	10
Suez	1	1	30 p m	0	18

STEAMER REPORTS.

French Mail steamer Oceanien from the China, and German Mail steamer "Prince Alice" from Bremen arrived at Colombo on the 29th ultimo.

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land Line system are temporarily closed for International traffic (21-1-08).

Telegraph line to Ahvaz (Persia) interrupted until further notice. Telegrams for this place should bear the words "Post Bushire" and be charged accordingly (29-1-08).

Bhamo Route to China Interrupted beyond the Indian frontier between Tanbaiung and Yunnanfu (29-2-08).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, March 2

50 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 7th instant.

To-day Monday the 2nd—"E" Coy (Scottish High School) Parade on company parade ground at 5-30 p m

Tuesday the 3rd—"L" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 4-45 p m

11—Bugle practice at St Mary's College, at 3-15 p m

Dress—Drill Order, Forage Cap.

Wednesday the 4th—"H" Coy Parade on company parade ground at 5 p m

Thursday the 5th "I" "K" and "M" Cos Parade on the Maidan at 4 p m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the last ten days of December 1907 amounted to Rs. 3,234, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 847. The total earnings from 1st July to 31st December that were Rs. 51,926, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 8,217.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Second Valuation Report.

The following is the Valuation Report of Mr. E. F. Hardy, the Consulting Actuary to the Empire of India Life Assurance Co., Ltd. for the Quinquennium ending 28th February 1907 showing a surplus of Rs. 1,11,922, Mr. Hardy says :—

The Company has now completed the Second Quinquennium of its operations, and there has been during this period a notable expansion of its Life Assurance business, the total sums assured on 28th February last being almost exactly three times as great as at the commencement of the five years. The Policies included in the present valuation number 8,020, assuring Rs. 1,29,14,887 (of which sum Rs. 4,51,999 was reassured), including Bonus Additions of Rs. 38,949. There were also in force three Annuity Contracts for Rs. 526 per annum.

The financial transactions of the Quinquennium as regards the Life Assurance Fund are set out in the following consolidated Revenue Account :—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE ACCOUNT.

1st March 1902 to 28th February, 1907.

INCOME.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Life Assurance Fund at 1st March, 1902	*2,54,597	1	2
Premiums, less reassurances	21,10,514	8	10
Interest	1,33,060	7	3
Total Rs.	24,98,173	1	3

EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Claims (less reassurances)	3,21,883	0	0
Endowment Assurances Matured (less reassurances)	26,486	0	0
Surrenders	26,067	9	6
Bonus to Shareholders	1,265	5	0
Commission	2,02,937	9	6
Expenses	3,90,397	10	10
Funds at 28th Feb. 1907			
Life Assurance Fund	*15,53,230	3	5
Reserve Fund	15,380	0	0
Shareholders' Bonus Fund	554	11	0
Total Rs.	24,98,173	1	3

*After deducting net claims admitted but not paid as at these dates.

It will be seen that the amount of premiums received, less Re-assurances, during the five years just completed, was nearly four times the sum realised during the previous five years, as shown in the Consolidated Revenue Account in my former Report, and that the Annual Premium Income of the Company, notwithstanding the short time elapsed since its establishment, has already reached a very respectable figure.

RATE OF INTEREST.

The rate of interest earned by the Life Assurance Fund has shown an improvement over that earned during the first five years of the Company's working, due no doubt to the larger proportion of the funds constanty invested. The average rate for the Quinquennium upon the mean funds, invested and uninvested (after excluding instalments of annual premiums not due), works out at 3·98, or very approximately 4 per cent. per annum. With the continued growth of the fund and a diminishing ratio of the uninvested portion to the whole, a further increase in the average rate of interest earned may be expected. Meantime, there is already a satisfactory margin between the rate actually earned and assumed in the premiums and valuation.

CLAIMS.

Turning to the other side of the accounts, the claims by death, during the five years, allowing for all claims admitted up to the 28th February last, have amounted, after deduction of reassurances, to Rs. 3,21,683 under 191 contracts. These figures, both as to the number and amount of claims, are much below those expected according to the Mortality Table upon which the Company's premiums and valuations are based. It was to be expected that during the early history of the Company, when the great bulk of the assurances have been recently effected, the rate of mortality experience would be well within the estimated amount. Allowing due weight, however, to this factor, I consider the experience of the past five years with respect to claims to be distinctly satisfactory and as evidence of the care with which undesirable risks have been kept off the Company's books. It is important that the same care should continue to be exercised in future, as a favourable mortality experience will prove one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of the Company.

EXPENSES.

The expenses of management, including Commission, while necessarily rather high in a new Company doing an increasing new business, show a very marked diminution as compared with the first Quinquennium. The ratio of expenses to premium income, in view of the special circumstances referred to, has been moderate. It has shown a steady decline during the five years, with the exception of the final year of the quinquennium, the slight advance in that year being fully accounted for by the large increase in the new business effected.

BASIS OF VALUATION.

The Mortality Table employed in the valuation is that upon which the premiums of the Company are based, and upon which the last valuation was made. The experience of the Company, so far, shows that this Table may safely be used for the purpose.

The Rate of Interest assumed is as on the last occasion 3½ per cent. This is well below the rate actually earned upon the funds, and as time goes on the margin in this respect should increase.

In the valuation of the future premiums, regard has been had to the considerations referred to in my former Valuation Report. Account has been taken of the unequal incidence of expenditure as regards the first and subsequent policy years, as provided for in the premium loadings. A smaller allowance has been made, however, for the effect of initial expenditure than in the first valuation, and I have assumed that a sum equivalent to Rs. 3½ per cent. upon the sum assured under Whole Life and Endowment Assurances may be set aside as representing the expenses of the initial year of assurance. The valuation has therefore been made upon a somewhat more stringent basis than on the last occassion; and the net result of the change in this respect, taken in conjugation with certain other small adjustments has been to increase the reserve in the present valuations by some Rs. 72,000 above that which would have been brought out upon the previous basis.

The results of the valuation are set out in brief in the following Valuation Balance Sheet :—

VALUATION BALANCE SHEET

As at 28th February, 1907,

Dr.	Rs.
To Net Liability under Assurance and Annuity Contracts	12,50,484
To Surplus	1,11,922
Total Rs.	13,62,406
Cr.	
By Life Assurance Fund	15,53,220
Less—Outstanding Instalments of Annual premiums, included in valuation of the latter	1,90,814
Total Rs.	13,62,406

It will be seen that, according to this valuation, there is a surplus of Rs. 1,11,922 without bringing into account the Reserve Fund of Rs. 15,380, which, I propose, should be left. Of this surplus, I recommend that a sum of Rs. 87,833 be taken as representing the divisible profit of the Quinquennium. According to the Company's constitution one-tenth of this sum falls to the Shareholders and the remaining nine-tenths to the Policyholders. The latter portion, amounting to Rs. 79,050 will allow of the same rate of bonus being declared as at the last valuation, viz., a contingent reversionary Bonus on policies entitled to participate, of one-half per cent. upon the sum assured at the date of valuation (excluding previous bonuses) in respect of each annual premium paid during the Quinquennium, vesting as provided by the Company's rules. There will remain a balance of undivided surplus of Rs. 24,089.

In concluding my report, I can congratulate the Directors and the Members upon the satisfactory results of the second Quinquennium of the Company's operations. As stated in my former report, the earning of large bonuses was not contemplated when the Company was established, the object being to offer the public in India assurance at the lowest possible cost consistent with safety. This object the Directors may claim to have satisfactorily attained, mainly owing to their careful selection of lives and to the expenses being kept within moderate limits, when regard is had to the special circumstances of the Company. As a result, a satisfactory rate of Bonus has been maintained; while, at the same time, the Valuation Reserve has been strengthened, and a substantial sum carried forward towards future profits."

The Bonus meeting will be held on Thursday next at 2-30 at the offices of the Company. It will be observed from the report that the Company works on the lines of the English Assurance Act of 1870 and we are assured that the Company would welcome the extension of this Act to this country.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEBRUARY 29.

The depression in the Punjab is rapidly filling up and is now likely to affect the weather after to-day, while a second one which is now over the east of Central India has undergone but little change. The former has given general precipitation on southern Kashmir and adjacent districts, while the latter has caused local rain in the northern half of the north-east of India.

The cold wave which usually follows winter depression, has caused low temperature in Baluchistan and Gujarat.

In Burma, the skies are clear, humidity is slight defect in central districts and temperature normal.

In North-east India and Orissa light local rain has fallen in northern districts, the largest amount being half an inch in Shillong; the skies are moderately clouded in the greater part of the division and have cleared in North Bihar and Orissa coast, the air generally being damper than usual. The temperature is slightly in excess in Deltaic Bengal and Chota Nagpur and nearly normal in the rest of the division.

In the United Provinces Central India and Central Provinces, Gorakhpur and Muktesar had light falls of rain skies are lightly clouded in the United Provinces and East Central India, and clear in the rest of the division; humidity increased above average in East United Provinces; normal or in defect elsewhere; the temperature which had fallen in the United Provinces is now approximately normal everywhere.

In North-west India nearly general precipitation occurred; in the south of Kashmir hills, adjacent to the Submontane districts, Sonamarg, Minimarg and Pashawar record three-quarters of an inch; Srinagar and Cherat half. The skies are still thickly clouded in the extreme north and clear in the rest of the division; humidity is below the average except in Gujarat; the temperature has fallen low or is in defect except in the Submontane Punjab, and parts of Kashmir.

In the Peninsula the skies are lightly clouded in Madras and Mysore; clear in the rest of the Peninsula; humidity is in defect in a few stations and normal elsewhere. The temperature is approximately normal.

Forecast.—Light local precipitation is probable in Kashmir; some rain in North-east India, especially Assam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 29TH FEBRUARY, 1908

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 29th February giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0·22" of rain. The sky is overcast at Rawalpindi and moderately clouded at Delhi. Winds are southerly or south-easterly at Multan, Rawalpindi and Sirsa, northerly at Lahore and north-easterly at Delhi. The air has become damper

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING.

Hapdist Wins At Last

Being a Saturday Meeting, the Eleventh Extra was more fully attended than was the Tenth, the betting being brisk and the ring well filled. It was not as much of a punter's day, a few 'good things' going down but the Arab races filled well and some capital sport was enjoyed.

Proceedings opened with the Brisbane Plate of a mile for ponies and Wild Bo having been the common tip since the weights came out was made a 6 to 1 on favourite in a field of only three. Cheeky is known to be good mar when in form but has not yet struck it and only lasted to the quarter mile where Matalgia took command. Nearing the distance Wild Boy for a moment promised well but it was soon evident Matalgia was well in hand and had little difficulty in staying his stable companion out to the public's consternation though the prince of the favourite was prohibitive to the ordinary punter.

The Selling Plate for new ponies was divided and in the first Voucher and Ateyba fought for favouritism. Those carrying money, Voucher, Naif, Ateyba and Woolwinder went to the front in the order, Ateyba passing Naief at the bend and there was some excitement till opposite the stand Oomerkhan got seriously to work and Voucher went away. Woolwinder when he made his run went very wide but got his place owing to wrong weight on Naief, who is a promising pony and will probably be seen to better advantage before long.

Turning to the other division, Porter was a shade better fancied than Transfer with Mafood, Prince Chestnut and Veto for places. Good Morning was sent out to make the pace and the way in which he stayed on to finish third proves him to be a good one. Voucher and Prince Chestnut lay next but Porter got a bad run. At the bend Prince Chestnut came out going well and just stayed out a strong run by Porter who only got through near the Second Enclosure.

In that race and in the Arab Dealers' Consolation of seven furlongs the winner could have been picked on looks, the second horse too. This was considered a 'tasraf' for Respectable on his run in the Second Dealers' Plate but though he came up well at the bend he quite failed to shew any dash after that. Mutlag was first way till Broadrib put in a run that will ensure him respect for shorter distances. At the bend Mutlag was again in front and had the measure of the favourite when Young Salanic came on the outside and all was over.

The Cellian Plate of a mile and a half looked very open, Nooman being made favourite from Dumra and Young Kohinoor. Wait-a-While settled down with the lead from Melbourne and Bendigo till Talal went clear away and at the seven furlongs led by quite ten lengths. Bendigo was after him but it was Dumbra who caught him at the three furlongs and turned the bend looking all over a winner. Young Kohinoor had been gradually creeping up not one of those spasmodic rushes, and when he drew level soon after the distance had the race won. It was a fine performance both on the part of the horse and the jockey who used perfect judgment in his handling of the top weight.

Six figuring on the card for the ten furlong Leap Year Plate only four accepted but, contrary to the first race, betting was very open, there being but little in it Admiral Crichton proved himself a much better stager than has been supposed and made all the running. He passed the half mile no less than four lengths ahead and was going so well that many hailed him as winner. Sacristan was done before the bend where The Master drew up, going great guns and once on terms with the leader held him safe winning with a few pounds in hand by sufficient to catch the Judge's eye.

The six furlong Thannah Plate found no less than seventeen starters with Ashroff, Mint and Maharaja picked out. Widi then Vedas led Squire and Saeed and Maharaja was the only one of those fancied to shew up dangerously. He came at Saeed when he went away down the straight but the chestnut full of running stayed on comfortably, Ashroff going the long way round finding fourth place.

A very poor lot of five went out for the Auction Plate of six furlongs in which Harpist was the pick. Gunner was sent out to lead Spirea and Harpist soon to be a clear four lengths in front Spirea came up at the bend with Harpist behind and the favourite coming in between went away to win comfortably, the other two dead-heating.

Prince Chestnut, who won the Selling Plate, was bought by Messrs M. Goculdas and A. Nanji for Rs. 350.

Details :—

THE BRISBANE PLATE—Winner, Rs. 900; second, 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance. 1 mile.

Mr J C. Galstaun's Matalgia, 9st.....Ferguson 1
Mr J C. Galstaun's Wild Boy, 8st 10lbs Robinson 2
Messrs. M. Goculdass and A. Nanji's Cheeky, 8st 11lb.....Hoyt 3

(Winner trained by T Ferguson.)

Betting:—6 to 1 on Wild Boy, 6 to 1 against Matalgia, 8 to 1 Cheeky.

The Race:—Cheeky was first out and led Matalgia by a clear length with Wild Boy the same behind. Passing the half mile the mare began to come back and at the three furlongs was passed. Wild Boy also passed her on turning the bend and came after Matalgia who, however, was well in hand and won comfortably by three quarters, length next. Time.—1 min. 44 2/5 secs.

FIRST SELLING PLATE—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands entered for Rs 1,200 to carry 10st, W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400.

Mr A. S. Oomer's Voucher, 8st 4lbs. Oomerkhan 1
Messrs M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's Ateyba, 8st 11b.....Robinson 2
Mr Abdool Aziz Deeb's Woolwinder, 7st 6lbs.....Mujeed 3

Also ran:—Duphas 8st 4lbs, Holker 8st 4lbs, Naief 8st 11b, (disqualified. Good Time 7st 9lbs, Monster 7st 6 lbs, (carried 7st 8lbs,) Rogers 7st 3lbs, and Haymaker 7st.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Voucher, 5 to 2 Ateyba, 5 to 1 Woolwinder, 7 to 1 Naief, 8 to 1 Good Time and Rogers, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race.—After some delay Monster and Duphas were badly left, Voucher leading out from Naief, Ateyba and Woolwinder. At the bend Ateyba came up passing two and came at Voucher. They ran nearly level to the stand where Voucher went away to win by a length, three quarters next. Woolwinder finished strong but wide and just fell short of Naief who was disqualified for carrying wrong weight. Time 1 min. 91 5 secs.

THE ARAB DEALERS' CONSOLATION PLATE—Winner, Rs 900; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Arabs landed since 1st July, 1907, which have not won flat race of the aggregate value of Rs. 400 or over.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr H. bin Zain's Young Salanic, 7st 8lbs...Mujeed 1
Mr A. M. Said's Mutlag, 7st 8lbs.....Hoyt 2
Messrs M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's Respectable, 8st 6 lb.....Robinson 3
Mr Pitt's Frizz, 7st 8lbs.....Killorn 4

(Winner trained by Saleh Dakhil.)

Also ran:—Nuchar 8st 11lbs, Sir Yaver 8st 11lbs, Vendetta 7st 13lbs, Hadhba 7st 12lbs, Broadrib 7st 13lbs (carried 8st 3lbs) Rising Falcon 7st, Bend Or 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 11lb), Aden 6st (carried 7st 11bs) and Hasty Jack 6st (carried 6st 13lbs.)

Betting:—5 to 4 on Respectable, 3 to 1 against Frizz, 3 to 1 Mutlag, 10 to 1 Rising Falcon and Young Salanic.

The Race:—From a good start Mutlag led out but after a furlong Broadrib put in a marvellous run, taking the lead followed by Mutlag, Hasty Jack and Respectable. At the half mile the favourite came into third place and at the bend Broadrib led back, Young Salanic coming third. At the distance Mutlag had Respectable set when Young Salanic came outside and went away to win comfortably by a length, half next.

Time:—1 min 37 3/5 sec.

THE URBAN PLATE—Winner, Rs 800; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance —1 ½ miles.

Messrs M. Goculdas and A. Nanji's Young Kohinoor, 9st 8lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr Adil's Dumra, 8st 4lbs.....Feeroo 2
Mr T Tejpal's Antica, 7st 9lbs.....Kamad 3
Mr Khan's Nooman, 8st 10lbs.....Killorn 4

Also ran:—Bendigo 7st 11lbs, Wait-a-While 7st 10lbs, Melbourne 7st 5 lbs, Thella 7st 2lbs (carried 7st 3lbs) and Talal, 6st 9lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Nooman, 3 to 1 Dumra, 9 to 2 Young Kohinoor, 6 to 1 Antica and Bendigo, 8 to 1 Melbourne and Wait-a-While.

The Race.—Melbourne gave trouble at the gate but they got away well together, Wait-a while leading Melbourne and Bindigo round the first bend. Here Talal came up and took the lead and at the nine furlongs was five lengths away, Wait-a while falling back. At the seven furlongs the lead was ten lengths, Bendigo and Melbourne following till at the half mile Dumra drew into third place followed by Antica and Young Kohinoor. Passing Bendigo and Talal Dumra led at the bend where Antica drew up to Bendigo with Young Kohinoor onside. The last named began to draw up on Dumra and, being level soon after the distance, held him safe winning by a neck with a bit in hand, half next.

Time—2 mins. 57 2/5 ecs.

THE LEAP YEAR PLATE—Winner, Rs. 900; second, 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Thakor Sripal Singh's The Master, 7st 8lbs. Killorn 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S. Shah's Admiral Crichton, 8st 2lbs.....Kamad 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Our State, 8st.....Robinson 3

(Winner trained by W E Thomas.)

Also ran—Sacristan, 9st 3lbs.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Sacristan, Our State and The Master, 3 to 1 Admiral Crichton.

The Race.—Admiral Crichton led out and soon held a clear lead which he increased to four lengths followed by The Master, Sacristan and Our State At the half mile Sacristan began to draw up but fell away last at the bend where The Master had decreased the lead to a bare length. He drew up to Admiral Crichton at the distance and had him in trouble, winning without being asked by a neck, three lengths between next two.

Time—2 mins. 13 secs.

THE THANNA PLATE. Winner, Rs. 900; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1905.

Mr Newtons Saheed, 6st 8lbs.....Native 1
Mr A Guny's Maharaja, 7st 6lbs (carried 7st 7lbs) Heeroo 2
Mr N Syed Rashid's Sahoon, 7st 8lbs.....Etul 3
Mr D Runc ordass's Ashroff, 8st 12lbs ..Manley 4

(Winner trained by Owner.)

Also ran:—Vedas 10st 11b, Moscow 9st 3lbs, Albert Victor 8st 8lbs, Mint 8st 7lbs, Squire 8st 4lbs, (carried 8st 5lbs), Caravan 8st 3lbs, Sabig 7st 2lbs, Adham 7st 8lbs (carried 7st 10lbs), Saliwar 7st 6lbs, Sugger 7st 4lbs, Gaucho 7st 4lbs, Wadi 7st 11b (carried 7st 3lbs), and Silver Stream 6st 12lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Ashroff, 7 to 2 Mint, 9 to 2 Maharaja, 8 to 1 Vedas, 8 to 1 Saheed, 10 to 1 and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Widi led out followed by Squire and Saheed till Vedas at the half mile passed them all and Wadi fell away for Maharaja to come into fourth place. At the bend there was a crush, Saheed leading from Maharaja with Ashroff struggling on the outside. Maharaja came at Saheed down the straight, but could do nothing as also Sahoon who only got through at the distance. Won by a length and a quarter, length next and poor fourth.

Time—1min. 20 2/5secs.

THE AUCTION PLATE—Winner, Rs. 900; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,500. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's Harpist, 7st 5lbs.....Killorn 1
Mr Essvie's The Gunner, 7st 11lbs.....Heeroo 2
Mr W Hutchin's Spirea, 7st 13lbs .....Manley 2
Captain Hodgson's The Earl, 7st 12lbs.....Kamad 3

Also ran :—Balayeuse, 8st.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Harpist, 3 to 1 The Earl, 4 to 1 Balayeuse, 6 to 1 The Gunner and Spirea.

The Race.—Gunner jumped out leading Spirea, Harpist and Balayeuse by two lengths which he made four just after the half mile. At the bend Spirea came up to within a length with Harpist in the middle and Balayeuse boxed in. Passing the distance Harpist came through and won comfortably by three quarters from the dead-heaters.

Time :—1 min. 15 4/5secs.

SECOND SELLING PLATE.—Winner, Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under landed since 1st July, 1907. 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,200 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400.

Mr J Mahomed's Prince Chestnut, 8st 4lbs...Hoyt 1
Mr A Esayie's Porter, 7st 6lbs.....Killorn 2
Mr A Jamsetjee's Good Morning, 7st 9lbs...Manley 3
Mr A S Oomer's Veto, 7st 6lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran :—Indore 8st 7lbs, Transfer 8st 4lbs, Hoodaib 8st 11b, Mafood 7st 6lbs, and Little Boy 6st 11lbs.

Betting :—6 to 4 against Porter, 2 to 1 Transfer, 4 to 1 Mafood, 6 to 1 Veto and Prince Chestnut, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race :—Porter caused the delay at the post repeatedly disturbing Veto and got away poorly, Good Morning going to the front followed by Transfer, Prince Chestnut and Veto. At the three furlongs the order was the same but Porter drew up behind Veto and came up to the bunch at the bend where Prince Chestnut went away by a good length He was going well when Porter got through inside Good Morning but fast as he came he failed by a neck, half length.

Time :—1 min. 9 secs.

BILLIARDS.

The Amateur Championship.

The third game in connection with the Amateur Billiard Championship at Pyrke's Saloon was played on Friday when Messrs. Avery and Hallam met. Many expect the latter to meet Mr. Louth (holder) in the final but he was not on this occasion found in his best form failing frequently at long hazards. Avery played most consistently and, early assuming the lead, led by one less than the century soon after passing his third hundred.

After this the balls began to run better for Hallam who with useful breaks caught his opponent at 380. All was not over as Avery continued to make a game fight and quite an exciting finish was seen, Hallam eventually winning.

Final score :—

Mr. Hallam..... 500.
Mr. Avery..... 477.

Hallam's best breaks were 25, 20, 22, 29, 30 and 29. Avery's 20, 22, 25, 36, 21, 34, 22 and 23.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Tennis Tournament.

The following is the result of the Draw for the Marryat Challenge Cup, play for which commences this afternoon.

	1st round.	2nd round.	3rd round.	Semi-final.	Final.
T H Vickers	Bye				
T James	Bye				
J Barraclough	Bye				
L T Jamieson	Bye				
C R Burnett	Bye				
J H C Jones	Bye				
H Thacker					
R D Eveland					
R Hines					
Capt G Logan					
J Stewart Wilson					
R H S Partridge					
P Forbes-Leith	Bye				
C Thomson	Bye				
K E Neely	Bye				
A H Glen Ewing	Bye				
P M Lawson	Bye				
R S Carter	Bye				
W Reid	Bye				

PROCEEDINGS are being taken against the proprietor of the "Natal Witness" of Pietermaritzburg and "Natal Advertiser" of Durban in connection with the publication of the letter from Mr. Jellico giving his reasons for withdrawing up the Natal which he had in behalf of Umbulla.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Eighth Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 29.

There was again a poor attendance to day at the Eighth Extra Meeting. The Volunteer and Town Band was present as usual and the Book-makers had the best of exchanges. Details :—

PONY HUNTERS LURDLE RACE.

Mr A H Seiger's Killarney 11st 7lbs.....Mr Evers 1
Mr A Leveaux' Lady George 8st 11lbs.....Owner 2
Mr M W Muir's Clarie 10st 3lbs...Captain Holden 3

Also ran: The Pink'un, Dynamite, Blazes, Sea-Gull and Lady Wilful.

Betting.—Evens Clarie, 6 to 4 Killarney, 2 to 1 Sea Gull, 6 to 1 Lady George, The Pink'un, Dynamite and Lady Wilful and 8 to 1 the others.

The totalisator paid Rs 12 to win, and Rs. 16 and Rs. 14 for places.

The Race.—Sea Gull, Blazes and Lady Wilful were level past the Stand, at the mile Sea Gull had a ten length lead with Clarie and Killarney next. Sea Gull fell back at the 3/4 mile and Killarney took the lead in the straight and had it all her own way and Lady George coming up at the distance overtook Clarie and secured second place, the race was won by 10 lengths with 1/2 a length between the second and third.

Time—3mins. 3⅘secs.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE.

Mr Glen Garry's Moira 10st 11lbs.....Howie 1
C J P K I Beaver's Little Dolly 7st 12lbs. Baichan 2
Mr Rose's Primrose 10st 10lbs.....Ames 3
Mr Stead's Belle Cole 10st 13lbs.....Hard 4

Also ran :—Thelma and Lady Knight.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Moira, 4 to 1 against Little Dolly and Tuelma, 5 to 1 Belle Cole and 8 to the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 20 to win, Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race.—Moira which was left at gate went right through to the front and was never touched till Little Dolly coming hard in the straight challenged. Both were at the whip and Little Dolly was beaten after good effort by half a length with 8 lengths second and third.

Time—1min 19secs.

FEBRUARY PLATE.—Divided.

Mr Torrington's Pendred 9st.....Ames 1
Mr S Margreti's Haloya 8st 8lbs.....Thomas 2
Messrs Paris and Marshall's Morette 7st 8lbs O'Neill 3
Mr A N Dass' Carnival 8st 5lbs.....Trahan 4

Also ran.—Steinhager, Pure Gold, Eljin, and Palindrome.

Betting.—Evens Halowa, 3 to 1 Morette, 4 to 1 Pendred, 6 to 1 Carnival, 8 to 1 Pure Gold and 15 to 1 the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs.54 to win, Rs. 17, Rs. 14, and Rs. 14 for places.

The race.—Carnival was left badly at the start and Palindrome and Pure Gold took up the running. Entering the straight Carnival first showed up but from the distance Pendred, Haloya and Morette came away on equal terms and a magnificent finish was won on the post by Pendred by a short head with a head between the second and third and a head between the third and fourth.

Time—1min 45 1-4 secs.

7TH SELLING HANDICAP.

Mr McGeorge Galley Slave 7st 12lbs...Mr Evers 1
Mr J C Galstaun's Silphoe 10st 4lbs.....Owner 2
Mr T J Sullivan's Merry Elsie 9st 12lbs.....Drew 3
Mr S Rowan's Automatic 8st 13lbs.....Ames 4

Also ran.—Musette, Golden, Trencherman, Lord D and Miss Trenton.

Betting—2 to 1 Automatic, 3 to 1 Merry Elsie 4 to 1 Musette, Golden and Lord D, 6 to 1 Silphoe and 10 to 1 the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 169 to win, Rs. 37, Rs. 42 and Rs. 19 for places.

The Race.—Merry Elsie, Musette and Silphoe was the order from the gate to the straight, when Galley Slave came through and won easily by 3 lengths with half a length between second and third.

Time—1min 31⅘ secs.

THE MEDIOCRE PLATE.

Mr Torrington's Peveril 10st 4lbs.....Fisher 1
Mr J Rowan's Sir Ulric 9st. 3lbs.....
Mr C K Wittingham's The Cingalee 10st 12lbs.....Howie 2
Mr A N Dass' Clynder 9st 6lbs.....Graham

Also Ran :—Andras, Pallas, King-pin, Lady Bentworth, Cuirass, Moira an Dangar.

Betting :—2 to 1 Cuirass, 3 to 1 Cingalee and Sir Ulrac, 4 to 1 Clynder, 6 to 1 Pallas, King-pin and Moira, 8 to 1 Lady Bentworth and 10 to 1 the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 195 to win, Rs. 58 Rs. 20 and Rs. 95 for places.

The Race :—Sir Ulric jumped away at the star followed by Peveril and Clynder. In the straigh Peveril came out and won comfortbly by 1 1/2 lengths between the second and third.

Time—1min 8secs.

HARRINTON PLATE.

Mr G H L Mackenzie's Morsel 7st.....Davies 1
Mr J. Rowson's Sir Roland 8st 4lbs .....Ames 2
Mr McGeorge's Devils Limit 8st 7lbs...Mr Evers 3
Mr J C Galstaun's bet 8st 12lbs ..... Fraser 4

Also Ran—Bundah, The Ocean Bride, Tana, Charla, Tiritiri, Rahaman and Swindle.

Betting—3 to 1 Abet, Devils Limit and Tana 4 to 1 Sir Rowland, 6 to 1 Morsel, 8 to 1 The Ocean Bride and 10 to 1 the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 68 to win, Rs. 40, Rs. 26 and Rs. 22 for places.

The Race—Morsel got away first from a poor start and never lost the lead and won by 2 lengths with one length between the second and third.

Time—1 min 3⅘ secs.

FEBRUARY PLATE.

Divided Handicap for 11 5-15 p.m,—Distance 1 mile.

Mr J C Galstaun's Windy 10st 11b.....Fraser 1
Mr Roland's Lasso, 8st .....O'Neill 2
Mr J C Galstaun's Runaway Girl 8st 3lbs...Owner 3
Mr G H L Mackenzie's Colina 9st 10lb Thomas 4

Also Ran.—Scamander, Sir Ulric and Rubrette

Betting—3 to 1 Lasso and Scamander, 4 to 1 Windy, Runaway Girl and Sir Ulric and 5 to 1 Rubrette

The Totalisator paid Rs. 62 to win, Rs. 13, Rs. 16 and Rs 18 for places.

The Race: Scamander led to the half mile when Windy drew level and Runaway Girl was close up. Entering the straight, Windy had coming with Runaway Girl next. But the latter was beaten on the post for second place by L sso. Won by 2 1-2 lengths with a head between the second and third.

Time—1 min. 45 secs.

HUNTERS FLAT RACE.

Distance 1 1-2 miles, Rs. 500 to the winners.

Mr Cowper's Envious 9st.....Mr Galstaun 1
Mr M Turner's Blue Bell 9st 8lbs.....Mr Evers 2
Mr W O Rees' Wake-up 12st.....Mr Bletsoe 3
Mr William's Raffle 10st 2lbs .....Mr Barrow 4

Also ran :—Lady Gold, Pardon, Myolene and Agamemnon,

Betting:—Evens Lady Gold, 2 to 1 Envious, 4 to 1 Wake-up, 5 to 1 Blue Bell and Agamemnon and 10 to 1 the others.

The Totalisator paid Rs. 34 to win, Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 27 for places.

The Race :—Myolene, Wake-up and Lady Gold went away in the order named, but at the half mile Blue Bell took charge. Entering the straight Envious came to the front, Blue Bell challenged, but failed to overhaul the leader who won by a neck with 5 lengths between the second and third.

Time :—6 mins 21 secs.

BENGAL TENNIS TOURNAMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 1.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis championships, the only competitors left in are now.—

J. M. Long, L. Deane E. M. Atkinson and G. M. Coates who play in the Semi-final tomorrow Warden whose favourite event being Hockey, has himself withdrawn to Ireland.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Meet yesterday morning was held at that favourite place Sahar Hill. This spot is much the prettiest of the various trysting places o the Bombay Hounds, as the situation and surrounding country is so eminently suitable for the purpose. The sport afforded by the jackals in this part of the country is usually of the best, but the runs yesterday morning can only be described as moderate Scent apparently lay well but neither of the jackals which were found in the course of the morning were willing to go any particular distance. The number of people who attended the Meet was large, as there were something like seventy people out, in spite of the many regular followers of the chase who are at present away up country competing for the Gujerat Cup. The atmosphere was delightfully cool, quite exceptionally so when one considers that the hunting season is now drawing to a close. As soon as daylight would permit a move was made round the base of the hill, and hounds soon spoke to the scent of a jackal in the covert close by. Off they went into the Bomanwadi Valley at first rate speed, and we sat down in our saddles hoping that a good gallop was in store for us, as all the conditions seemed to indicate that such would be the case. We had however only just got across the valley when the Pack running the jackal from scent to view bowled him over in the open rice fields. It was a disappointment as hounds left the covert in real earnest, and had the jackal been one of the customary sort a fast run appeared to be certain. We then trotted off through Chuckla to the favourite Mango Tope on the far side of the Andheri Road, hoping that better luck would favour us in this neighbourhood. Hounds did again and again own to a scent, but it was a very stale one, and they could not hold on for any length of time. The Huntsman took the Pack for a long distance all round the open grass lands which lie between Andheri and Marole, but without any success. It was pleasant enough riding through this delightful part of the Salsette country, but how much better is it when hounds are really running. No jackals were apparently to be found in this neighbourhood, so we returned to the well known wood, which is situated on the north side of Sanar village. Those who were fortunate enough to have second horses out were accordingly able to change their mounts. The work we had given our first horses was not very severe, but we had been a long tour round about the country and in the event of our getting a really sharp burst later on in the morning a change of horses was distinctly desirable, as although we had not any fast work, yet what with trotting or cantering from one covert to another and a short scurry here and there, we had certainly done enough to take the morning steel out of our first horses. The change in mounts being rapidly effected, we trotted off across the Indian ground to the wood hard by the village of Sanar. On many previous occasions this season the jackals discovered in this spinney have been of the good old sort, and excellent gallops we have had to tell us that the covert was not unoccupied, and away they go again at splendid speed across a good line of ricefields. On reaching the big nullah, which is called Bapnala, the hunt is once more brought to an abrupt termination, as the jackal by endeavouring to hide from his pursuers inside the nullah is made very short work of by the Pack. It is was therefore on the whole a disappointing morning's sport, but one cannot expect to have the finest gallops every day. I don't suppose there is any hunt in the world where blank days are more uncommon than with the Bombay Hounds. It rarely happens that it is not my pleasing duty to record a really good run, and such being the case complaint should not be made on the exceptionally few occasions during the season when the sport is but moderate. Both the jackals which were killed yesterday morning were not of the same strength as we are accustomed to find in the Salsette country, but it is of course impossible for anybody to know from what sort of jackal the scent discovered may be. Often when a jackal is chopped inside or not any great distance from the covert in which he has been found, or perhaps when he goes as soon as possible to ground in some adjacent earth or drain, we hear remarks such as 'Wretched brute!' "Cowardly devil!" etc. How do we know? May not a brave jackal have a headache or a toothache or dyspepsia, or some ailment which he feels for the time incapacitates him from doing justice to himself and to the pack whose prowess he has learnt rightly to esteem? May he not laudably wish to reserve himself for some future day, when in the full vigour of matured strength and perfect health, he will be ready to try conclusions over that seven mile point which is recorded in the annals of his local hunt to have been safely traversed by his predecessors? Who can tell? And why should we condemn him unheard?

Hunting people have recently been reading in the newspapers with no little consternation the report that Government is offering 8 annas per head for every jackal killed, no matter by what means, in certain parts of India. It is to be devoutly hoped that no such very unsporting offer is to be made by the Government of Bombay. No one, so far as I know, has ever given the stoat or the weasel, the badger or the otter a fair chance of proving whether by care and kindness and a regular diet they can be so far domesticated as to refrain from destroying at all times and seasons out of sheer lussedness what they may consider their legitimate and lawful prey in the shape of flesh, fowl or fish. With the jackal, on the contrary, the experiment has been repeatedly tried—that he can be tamed to a certain extent, as regards contact with human beings, is undoubted. He may, if taken as a cub be handled, played with and perhaps, though he is not exactly lavender water at the best of times, he may be taught habits of cleanliness, sufficient to secure his admission under protest to the house. Nay more, he may be brought to live on terms of amity with his natural enemy the dog or his very neutral ally the cat, but one instinct of the savage state will always remain so thoroughly ingrained as to be ineradicable. With poultry he can never be trusted, or to speak more correctly, he "can" thoroughly be trusted to pounce on and kill them. It is the old Adam, the nature which you cannot expel even with the handle of a pitchfork; the prongs as used by an irascible henwife, may in individual instances prove efficacious, without at all unsettling our theory. Hunted of course he must be, and he thoroughly understands the sport in all its branches. Pursuit by terrier is looked upon as a friendly game of romps; a merry go-round with a pack of harriers (not too big) is regarded in much the same light, and it is only the pack of advertised foxhounds (he is particular on the score of advertisement) whom he considers really worthy of the steel of his cunning and staunchness. He has at times to contend with incidental annoyances, such as being shot at by a short-sighted or over-enthusiastic gunner, or finding himself fast in a neglected rabbit trap, requiring instant amputation by his own teeth of the imprisoned limb, but these accidents he generally debits in his life's ledger as the drawbacks inseparable from a nobly selfish career, as long as he is free from fear of poison or other malicious conspiracy against his existence. For the rest, who is there in these troublous times that enjoys such complete immunity from the universal depression, as the "thief of the world," the chartered freebooter of our fields and forests? Broadly speaking his hand is against every man and no man's hand is without due notice against him. Hunting days excepted, he parcels out of the 24 hours after the manner of most predatory animals, even after the fashion of the man about town. The nights he devotes to refreshment, plunder and love, the days to the luxury of rest and sleep. Like other wild animals, the jackal is supposed to be incapable of recognising his parents or offspring after he has ceased to be dependant on them or they on him. If this is not so he displays at times an almost human intelligence in subordinating family feeling to self interest, for one of his chosen methods of escape consists in diverting pursuit into another channel, and to this end he hesitates not to push his son or mother out of his or her lair, and to encounter himself therein till the cry has rolled far away on the tract of the improvised scapegoat, when chuckling over the success of his ruse he retires discreetly in the opposite direction. His knowledge of numerals being elementary, his thoughts are mainly concentrated on No. 1, except perhaps during the breeding season, for though hazy in his ideas on the subject of monogamy he does to a certain extent recognise his duty as a husband and a father, viz. he will do some of the foraging, and act most fiercely in the defence of his household; such matters are indeed distinctly within the sphere of his sporting and fighting instincts. The drawing the earth, and other preparations for the accouchement he is supposed to leave entirely to the vixen, from whom no more devoted mother exists up to the time when having taught them all she knows, she has to drive them out into the world to battle for themselves in every sense of the word. It is difficult to say what a jackal will not eat. Beetles, mice, rats and even frogs form part of his menu, but no sort of offal seems to be too bad for him to take into his larder. Habitual criminial as he is—a felon of the deepest dye the jackal, like the devil, is not quite so black as he is painted, as many sins are laid to his charge of which he is wholly guiltless. Take him "all in," if any of the carnivora are to be preserved for the sake of sport, no other animal in India could answer the purpose so well, or at all. Fleet, staunch and cunning he can test the mettle of the best men, horses and hounds in the world. He spoils he rich with impunity, and leaves them to pay the costs when he robs the poor. Long may he flourish. It will be an evil day for Bombay when the gun, instead of the horn, shall sound the death-knell of the jackal.

Hounds next meet on Tuesday morning, the 3rd March, at Irla. Horses must be sent to Parla station, and everybody coming out from Bombay by the early morning train is urgently requested to come to the meet with the utmost despatch. The lane to the left from Parla Station leads straight to the Meet, and no time should be lost. Anybody alighting at Santa Cruz station cannot possibly arrive at the Meet in time.

JACKAL.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

Final Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

The labors of the Executive of the Poona Divisional Assault-at-arms finally ended on Saturday when the remnants of the tournament in the shape of Cross Country Races and Tugs of War (Final) were decided.

Cross Country Races extended for five miles over a difficult stretch of country, winning post being on the north end of the Racecourse where a large number of interested spectators had assembled. The 107th Pioneers won this event for Native Troops, and the Connaught Rangers of British Troops, Private O'Neill, of the Rangers, having been the first to arrive home, looking as spruce after the exhausting sprint as if he had been to a wedding. The Somersets came next, the Leicesters, 2nd Royal Scots fourth; and the Northamptons fifth. Two men of the Worcesters dropped out of the race en route.

In handing the Cup to the Connaught Rangers team General Alderson, addressed the winners and said that the two Cups were presented for the Cross Country races by Mrs. Alderson who was unhappily unable to be present as she was in deep mourning. But she had watched the races from another site and was very much interested in them. He had himself riden all the way with the front man of the Connaught Rangers and found that the Connaught Rangers kept pace with his horse which cantered along. He had only been a short time in the Division, but whenever he was riding out of a morning he always noticed some men of the Connaught Rangers running about or doing something. It was not surprising, therefore that they had won the race. In fact they had won everything before them. He wished he could see the three division at Aldershot go in for cross country races as hard as the troops did in India. In handing the Cup to the skipper of the Connaught team he heartily congratulated them on their win and also congratulated the 107th Pioneers.

An adjournment was next made to the original venue of the Assault-at-arms on the Racecourse where the Tugs of War (finals) came off. In the Heavy Weights.—British—the Royal Scots pulled over the Connaught Rangers in 8 1-2 minutes and in the Light Weights, the Connaught Rangers pulled over the Somersets. In Heavy Weights—Native—the 3rd Sappers and Miners pulled over the 121st Pioneers.

General Alderson in handing the Cup to the Royal Scots, said that he took a certain amount of pardonable pride in seeing the Royal Scots win the Cup for Heavy Weights as he himself been in the regiment thirty years ago. He congratulated them and also the Connaught Rangers and the 103rd Sappers and Miners on their success that afternoon. This brought the Assault-at-arms of 1908 to a successful close.

POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 1.

The Somersets brought their boxing Tournament to an eminently successful close on Friday when there was again a huge attendance of officers, N. C. O's., and men at Wanowrie. The fighting all through was of a very interesting character. The fight of the evening was the ten round contest between Private Sheppard Leicesters, (9st. 10lbs) and Pte Leeson, Connaught Rangers (9st. 13lbs). Honors were easy in the first round, but in the second Leeson had his man down and all but had him out. Sheppard was floored twice in the third round and was hopelessly defeated. This result was somewhat surprising as it was generally believed that Leeson had a hard nut to crack in Sheppard who is a pugilist of tall repute. But he had more than a match in Leeson from the start. Leeson is a straight hitter and as hard as nails from head to foot. He is always a man to be seriously reckoned with at this weight.

His win covered the Connaught Rangers with honor and glory, particularly as he had no occasion to stand up for the full ten round against Sheppard.

In addition to this exciting event a special five round contest between Lce-corpl Sheffield, Leicesters, and Lce Corpl Brown, 6th Carabiniers, was fought. It was an admirable fight up to fifth round, both men having employed conspicuous science in going for each other, and to the regret of all Sheffield found he was obliged to tender his resignation to Brown towards the end of the closing round.

Pte Cooke of Worcester, the Champion Middle Weight of the recent Secunderabad tournament, had a very little difficulty in disposing of Pte Neilan, of the Connaught Rangers in the Final of the Middle Weights, and Pte Tucker, Worcesters came out the Hero of the Light weights (Open) to the credit of his Sporting Regiment.

Prizes were worth the fighting for and the majority of the fights worth travelling any distance to witness. The Somersets are to be heartily congratulated on the success they achieved. The following was the order of figuring.

Young soldiers (closed) Semi-final. Pte Gibbons vs Corpl Stockham. This was a capital fight and it was difficult to decide the merits of the two up to the end of three rounds. An extra round was fought and Stockham won by a narrow margin.

Pte Molloy vs Pte Gillespie. After a good hard fight Molloy won on points, both having lasted out well to the end.

Young Soldiers. Closed (Final):—Pte Molloy vs. Corpl Stockham. This was a rattling good stand up fight. Both went for each other for all they were worth till, in the end, Stockham secured the verdict by a couple of points.

Feather Weights (Closed)—Bugler Venn vs. Pte Colas. Venn chucked it in the second round though he fought to advantage in the first and seemed to have been fit enough to last out.

Light Weights (Closed Final):—Pte Draper vs. Pte Williams. Williams who fought splendidly in the first round and gave Draper as much as he got to the surprise of every body, threw up the sponge in the second round.

Middle Weights (Closed Final):—Pte Payne vs. Pte Edney. This was a great fight, but Edney had the better of the lightning exchanges and won on points.

Special Contest of five rounds:—Lce-Corpl Sheffield, Leicesters, vs. Lce-Corpl Brown Carabiniers. Sheffield tendered an honorable resignation in the last round after having got enough peppering in the fourth rounds.

Special Contest of ten rounds. Pte Shepherd Leicesters, vs Pte Leeson, Connaught Rangers. Leeson had his man beat in the second round but Shepherd survived sufficiently to stand up for third, when a job on the jaw settled him. He crumpled up on the Boards and was counted out.

Feather weights, Final Pte Walace Royal Scots vs. Lce-Corpl Howard, Somersets. Howard put up a splendid fight, till in the third round he was hard hit and obliged to throw up the sponge.

Light Weight, Final:—Pte Richinson, Leicesters vs Pte Tucker, Worcesters. The first two rounds were fought with consummate skill by both. But in the last round Richinson felt the superiority of Tuc

BY THE WAY.

FASHION'S FOLLIES.

Many of the fashionable ladies of New York and Boston whose evening bodices resemble more the waistbelt than the normal garment are laid up with influenza, paying the penalty which such costumes, worn in draughty halls and corridors, must entail. Last year English women wore a garment whose effects were sufficiently described by the significant title which it earned—"the pneumonia blouse.' Of course, superior man made fun of the blouse. But what has followed?—the "pneumonia jacket" for men. Some maniacal tailor's cutter let his scissors slip too low, and made the collar of a jacket join half way down the chest, and every man of "taste" has ever since submitted to this preposterous pattern. Only a few of us have dared to defy the tailors and insist that jackets begin to button before the waistcoat ends. The pneumonia jacket has been a godsend to the purveyors of cough-lozenges and chest-protectors, so commercially the mid-winter madness of the tailors has had its advantages.

THE MISSING AMBASSADOR.

As Count San Louis, Spanish Minister at Lisbon, looked upon the bodies of King Carlos and the Crown Prince, he gain and again besought the doctors to make quite certain that life had departed. Diplomatists attached to the Portuguese Court have more reason than most men to take special precautions in such a matter. Portugal was represented at Washington during the McKinley regime by a popular diplomat, named Viscount Santo-Tiryso, a gifted man, blessed with a charming wife. Everybody liked them, and there seemed every probability of their remaining long in the land of the greatest nation on earth. Suddenly they disappeared. No one knew whither they had gone nor why; did not know whether they were holiday-ing in the interior, or whether they had been abducted. Without a word of warning or of farewell they disappeared from Washington, and were no more seen.

A REGRETTABLE INCIDENT.

In the course of a few weeks a new portuguese ambassador appeared at Washington in the stead of Viscount Santo-Tiryso. Then the mystery was explained. During the closing days of the former ambassador's stay, President McKinley was shot. The ambassador was among those who made frequent calls at the White House to obtain news of the sufferer's condition. One day he was informed that the President had passed away: a telegram from Buffalo had just arrived bringing the sad tidings. Viscount Santo-Thryso lost not a moment in transmitting the statement to Lisbon, and King Carlos at once cabled a massage of sympathy addressed to Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Hay. But the man whose death, the cable regretted was still living. The telegram from Washington was only a grim anticipation, prompted by a relapse of the injured man, who lived for two days after the receipt of the King of Portugal's message. So angry was King Carlos at this deplorable blunder that the unfortunate ambassador was immediately recalled, and left, in his hasty withdrawal, a mystery in the American capital which it took weeks to unravel.

THE BISMARCK WHO FAILED.

Had King Carlos lived Senhor Franco might have had the two years of office deemed necessary, and two years after that He might have proved another Bismarck; they were against the Portuguese Dictator. Long the Prussian King hesitated before daring to trust the man who was to make him. Fear he would, then he would not. He called him to the capital, then sent him away. Only when the Lower House had beaten him did he fall back upon the giant. Bismarck's career and the future of the German Empire turned upon a flaw in the Prussian Constitution. Nothing appeared in the Constitution to say what must happen if the two Houses and the Crown could not agree upon a budget. For four years Bismarck made that loophole the course of his advice. He ruled without a budget. The Lower House was against him; the nation generally was against him; the Queen and the Crown Prince were against him. The latter, indeed, publicly dissociated himself from the policy of the masterful Minister. Bismarck lived for four years over a powder magazine, but he dragged a nation to power in the safe beyond. Senhor Franco meant to do the same with Portugal.

THE CALL AND THE FIGURE.

The suggestion that country livings should be left as the refuge of aged and decrepit clergy comes too late. The railways and motor-cars bring smart congregations to country churches nowadays. There is a higher consideration. The country places have need of missioners rather than the aged or the fat and comfortable, restful stamp of man. Some of our rural districts are but little removed from the condition of barbarism in which dwell the heathen into whom midst we so willingly send missionaries. Men know of old time that the country is no place for idling. "I am not quite sure," said the father of the late Sir Henry Tate, when a deputation invited him to build a church at Chorley, "I'm not quite sure that I see the finger of Providence pointing to Chorley." The reply in one of the visitors privately asked him to state the very minimum figure at which he thought he might be able to see it. A bargain was so pleasantly made that the direction of the finger became forthwith insistently obvious.

PATRONAGE IN PERFECTION.

To Dr. Robertson Nicoll's entertaining article in the current "British Weekly" on the ways of people who patronise, one would like to make an addition. It is an incident in which patronage attains its sublimest height, and is recorded in the autobiography of Herman Merivale. He was walking at Kissingen with Dr. Thompson, Master of Trinity, who, almost seedily dressed was discoursing of the superior ease and freedom of foreign manners. As they talked, there passed a handsome, furred, distinguished-looking man, elaborately dressed, who saluted the Master with a courteous freedom. "Just what I was saying," remarked the veteran scholar after the stranger had passed. "You and I couldn't have done like that. Superiority without patronage. So thoroughly affable." "What is he—a Russian nobleman?" queried Merivale. "No; he's my courier," was the answer.

FATHER AND SON.

The possibility of renewed fighting between our troops and the warlike Afridis brings to mind an incident of an earlier campaign. An officer of the British force pointed out to one of the friendly Afridis bearing arms with his men a black fellow skulking round the fort, obviously with evil intent. "I see him, sar," replied the Afridi sentry, pointing with his finger at the Afridi enemy. "I see him, sar; had two shots at him already. Him very hard to hit; him de hardest man to hit I know." "Ah, then, you know him, do you?" said the officer. "Yes, sir, I know him—great rascal—been tryin shoot him all de week." "Well, who is he?—What's his name?" "Oh, bery great rascal, sar—he my father!"

VAGARIES OF GOLF-BALS.

The St. Andrews golfer who has succeeded in decapitating a bird with his ball is not the only man who was accomplished this murderous feat. Not long ago a player, driving from the tee on the Berkdale links, struck a bird about forty yards distant with his ball, which continued its flight with apparently unabated speed. The bird fell to the ground, and when picked up was found to be minus its head, which was discovered some feet away. One of the players in the Border golf tournament at Melrose, year or two ago, while making an approach-shot, struck and killed a seagull; while another player, on coming up from his drive, found that the shot had killed a weasel. But there is no limit to the vagaries of golf-balls.

THE NATAL MEALIE CROP.

One of the most interesting features of the grain market in London during the past six months has been the introduction of the mealie or maize from Natal, in bulk over 51,000 tons having been exported from the Garden Colony since the beginning of July 1907. As much as 28s. a quarter has been realised in Mark-lane, and such encouraging results have prompted Natal farmers to form a large and influential committee to place the trade on a permanent basis. Maize is the staple crop of Natal, and the average yield per acre is about 2 1-3 quarters. It grows luxuriously during the hot months, and the question still to be solved is how to market the crop.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A PROBLEM IN MIDDLE CLASS HOUSEHOLDS.

"Wanted, Mother's help, domesticated, and fond of children" is an appeal which constantly in the advertisement columns of the daily papers. In middle class households and small suburban homes the crying need is for a smart domestic girl to assist and steady to a busy mother's wives. Miss Annesley Kennedy some time since it fell to my lot to search for a useful companion to lighten and superintend a small country establishment, consisting of an elderly lady and one delicate daughter. My results prove that the untrained lady is a terrible factor in the unskilled labour problem. Half the letters received in answer to my advertisements were mis-spelt, more than half were undated, illegibly written, and bore the unmistakable hallmark of a lack of practical education an smartness. Vague, indefinite communications came from distressed gentlewomen in remote districts, giving no details as to qualifications, experience, etc., but asking £20 yearly and all found. Each of these applicants was willing to come to London for a personal interview if travelling expenses were guaranteed. It did not appear to occur to them that an advertiser might be unwilling to provide railway fares from the uttermost ends of the United Kingdom to a candidate offering no references, and not even mentioning her age. Seventy per cent. were "fond of games and devoted to out-door life." But the very essence of a lady companion or mother's help is that she should be devoted to indoor life. Some candidates profferred any information as to the high position they had occupied in their school hockey team. But such accomplishments not being of much obvious service to an elderly lady an her semi-invalid daughter, these correspondents were not responded to. A certain number of the younger candidates were selected for personal interview.

TRAGEDY OF THE UNFIT.

Many were extremely pleasant, several decidedly pretty and engaging. They were a credit to their country, so free from conscious, chess fulness, and genteel niceness are common. But so far a practical everyday commonsense standards of domestic and personal training go, these girls represent a degree of social tragedy. They be edged to the ever increasing mass of men and women who are not taught anything thoroughly, who begin and end life as "smatterers." All professed to be very poor hands at sewing; they didn't like it. None could undertake to manage a sewing machine. They seemed to think the appeal of a girl who had to earn her living as lady help began and ended with "dusting" the drawing room and arranging the flowers." One certainly they would read about the lady, but had no practice in the art. The delicate daughter would need attention when ill. No, they could not make a poultice but were willing to learn. The series of interviews constituted a magnificent object lesson in amiability and an optimistic Micawber-like attitude of being ready for anything which turned up. But it was a serious indictment against the methods used by modern mothers and modern schools in bringing up the British girl. The candidates represented a strong, hearty corps of "Sorry-I-can't-do-it," "I-duties required-bring-me-by-the-most-obvious duties of small unexacting home. Among the posse of pleasant would be companions not one was suited or trained for marriage with a young man of moderate means. And there are not enough millionaires—to say nothing of mere men—to go round among the myriads of girls in search of a mate. The best equipped among the candidates—those who knew couldn't sew, knew nothing about simple cutting, and did not even play the piano—was engaged. But there were so many things she didn't know which a twelve-year-old Board school girl ought to know, that each change was necessitated after attempting for two months to teach her the rudiments of domesticity. The advertisement and interviewing were gone through a second time. Another companion was selected—she couldn't sew either, but she could sing a little. She started her duties by instructing the housemaid to bring her early cup of tea at 7 a.m. her hot water at 7-30, her letters at eight. She straggled down to breakfast a quarter of an hour after the household had begun theirs, and asked for two entire days off during the first week of her service.

A FUTILE SEARCH.

A succession of lady companions has followed suit. It has been a serious, heart-weary search for, and failure so find, one girl possessing domestic tastes and talents, a girl to prove a comfort in a house, companionable, home-loving and able to turn her hand skilfully to the simple odd-and-end needs of a household where a couple of servants and a lady companion are kept to minister to the wants of a mother and daughter. They all like "dusting the drawing room." But they do not do even that in cap able, expert fashion. All the domestic duties are performed in a desultory way. The one thing they do really well is going for walks. To live the outdoor life represents their ideal. But, unfortunately, the situation is mainly indoor, and the salary is offered on that basis. Not one candidate—selected or otherwise—could do household book-keeping. They could do simple addition and subtraction. But they had never seen domestic books arranged on business lines. Once, when the cook was ill, the companion amiably volunteered to superintend the kitchen range. The result was such that a charwoman was hurriedly installed as deputy chef. At one high-class school I know each girl on a month has to cook the dinner for the entire household. If such schools were multiplied by thousands the British girl, like her Continental sister would be a capable housewife. It is no use to teach girls domestic economy and housekeeping out of text books. They must dust, sweep, market, and play the part of housemaid, cook, and storekeeper as seriously as though they were earning their living by it. Such girls, if necessary can command fair salaries; they make excellent wives for men of small or large incomes. The "can't-do-anything" girl has no place in a work-a-day community. She handicaps her husband throughout life. If she remains unmarried she becomes a burden to the State, or is maintained by charity.

BALKAN SURPRISE.

Great Britain Recovers her Freedom.

London, Feb. 14.

On February 25 Sir Edward Grey is expected to outline in the House of Commons the fresh proposals of the Foreign Office for Macedonian reform. Opportunity will be afforded by Mr. George Hard's motion regretting the failure of the system of reforms which have been introduced for the amelioration of the Christian population of European Turkey, and inviting his Majesty's Government to propose further measure for the establishment of executive control by an authority responsible to the Power of Europe.

Event of the last few days have practically caused the breakdown of the European concert in pressing reform on the Sultan.

For the last few years Russia and Austria, as mandatories of the Powers, have take the prominent lead in urging the Porte to accept what is known as the Muerzsteg Programme. Some progress has been made on the understanding that, no Power would work for its special advantage, but that there would be common action with sole reference to the good of the inhabitants of Macedonia.

Suddenly Austria, using a forgotten right conferred on her by the Treaty of Berlin, has obtained an Irade from the Sultan authorising her to extend the adjacent Hungarian Railway through the Sandjak of Novibazar, to join at Mitrovitza the main Turkish line to Salonika. This will be an immense advantage to direct German and Austrian trade and influence, particularly as against Russia, which is intensely irritated by such an action. Railways are doubtless appreciated by all the Powers from the economical standpoint, and there are, indeed, other similar schemes, Russian and Bulgarian, in the field, but the new Austro-German line will certainly not, and is not intended to provide equal opportunities for all nations.

AUSTRIA'S PREDICAMENT.

Under the circumstances, it is hardly to be expected that, just at the moment when the Powers are urging the Sultan to accept their scheme of judicial reforms and the reappointment of the agents on the old basis, Austria will be able to act loyally with her colleagues in bringing pressure to bear on the very ruler from whom she has just secretly solicited a special favour. In consequence, there will be a considerable change of methods.

Great Britain, recovering her freedom of action will, it is both hoped and expected, adopt a more vigorous policy and an independence of procedure. Russia can hardly make reprisals, nor can the Balkan States, or the powerful Austro-Hungarian combination. But it would not be surprising to find animosity displayed in general diplomatic dealing. Turkey is likely to experience Russian resentment, which is being already evinced in the very plain speaking by the Russian Press.

Probably the new development will cause satisfaction among the friends of Macedonia in this country who are pressing the Foreign Office to adopt a more vigorous policy.

CONSTANTINOPOLE, Feb. 14

The British proposal for the employment of the gendarmerie in the pursuit of the Macedonian bands has failed to find support owing to its alleged impracticability. The proposal has consequently been abandoned in its present form. This was not the [illegible] Powers adopted towards the proposal from the outset.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Cordiam, 3,953 tons Captain W Daniel, sailed on Saturday for Aree Bay, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Istria 2,978 tons, Captain C M M Jacob, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The City Line steamer City of London, 5,692 tons, Captain J Black, sailed yesterday for Marseilles Liverpool &c, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Koerber, 3,163 tons, Captain A Forestl sailed yesterday for Trieste &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 3,067 tons, Captain K Sato, sailed yesterday for Kobe, &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Brazilians, 2,438 tons, Captain T H Tomblyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The Hansa Line steamer Weissenfels, 2,488 tons, Captain H Seilage, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Majeda, 1,857 tons, Captain W H Coats arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with 694 pilgrims.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacDougall, 975 tons, Captain R Sterling arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow with a general cargo and 10 dogs.

The steamer Thorsbeck, 2,345 tons, Captain J. R. Rosson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Alsona, 2,412 tons, Captain D Morgan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Pitvice, 2 442 tons, Capt in G Sigante, arrived in harbour yesterday from Nicolajeffe, with a cargo of rails.

The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, 3,554 tons Captain L. Schmidt, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from New York, with a general cargo and 7,314 cases kerosine oil.

The B I S N Co's st amer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H McDearmid arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and pass engers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,914 tons, Captain J Addenbroke, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta, via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Miss Jans, and 3 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Wakameya Maru, 3,437 tons Captain T Yamamshi, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe &c, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lingas, 943 tons. Captain R J Hickford, R N R arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with Mail, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Adamson, and child, Maj Harding, Lieut Ward, Mrs Macnair, Miss Jackson, Major Malakaw, Col Craigi, Mr Giles, Lt Webb, Misses Cargill, Major Grimshaw, Nurse Wilker, Misses Orr, Mr Sauiet, 6 natives and 46 soldiers, and 104 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Sphinx	Comdr Llenfield	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comr A N Goulsmith	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr W Hose	R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth	Capt A W Heneage	R Navy
H M S Highflyer	Capt O S Hickley	R Navy
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Hickman	Survey Ss
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr Mosher	R I M
R I M S General Brookbury	Lt Whistler	R I M S
Pinery	Capt Notley	Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Feb 29.

Arabia	4167 Leich	London	14-3 P & O Co
Bahadur	2586 Rabbitt		G G Inspal
Caledonia	3529 Tonge	Aden	7 3 P & O O
Helios	86 Knuteen		F F Campbell & Co
Ipswich	518 Pedlingham		Shah S N Co
Imaum	3703 Penberthy		K N & Co
Ipswich	576 Wallace		Shah S N Co
Palam Hall	2596 Mahn		The Captain
Sutlej	1781 Ulrich	Zhar	21-3 A Hasam
Ira	1675 Tippor		M M & Co
We month	Cutts		Bombay & Co
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Feb. 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Castello	3239	Runton	Hull	7-2	F Weir & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	4176	Samuel	Dunkirk	5-3	F Weir & Co
C S R Mata	3840	Peters	Shanghai	5-3	P & O S N Co
D & E City of Karachi	5476	Francis Snow	K'chi	5-3	K N & Co
K Shah Jehan	2466	Great	N F		H A Hasam
N Wairpa	2231	Bird	Baltimore	7-3	R A Wills
Q Unwoliot	19 6	Keen	Port Said	3-3	W & A Graham & Co

Offside

L Shah Allum	1918	Mauritsis	Davidson	4-3	A Hasam

H W P D

Kaveri	533	Wallji	B'ngar	3-3	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Magdala	3134	Lomand	Hull	15-3	W & A G & Co
8 Labuan	2294	Rees	N F J		Meckintosh & Co
9 Chanda	2951	Tice	Antwerp	3-3	M M & Co
19 Pacsia	4198	Powell	London	28-2	P & O Co

H W D D

Warora	2565	Butler	N F		M M & Co

H W V D

Linga	943	Rickford	K'chi	2-3	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Commander.	From.
29	Lingas	Rickford	Karachi, Feb 27
29	Alsen's	Schmidt	New York, Jan 21
Mar. 1	Thorbeck's	Robson	Calcutta, Feb 18
	Alcona's	Morgen	Calcutta, Feb 19
	Wairapa's	Selige	Hamburg, June 25
	Majidi's	Coats	Jedah, Feb 18
	Clan Macdougall's	Sterling	Glasgow, an 25
	Dumra's	McDiarmid	Bussrah, Feb 23
	Brazilians's	Tomblyn	Calcutta, Feb 7
	Wakameya Maru's	Yamamshe	Kobe, Jan 29
	Pitvice's	Sigante	Nicolageffe, Feb 4

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Dumbea's	Boyer	Noumea, &c
	Bernley's	Forsyth	Bushire,
	Olympia's	Osborne	Liverpool, &c
	Rosalia's	Valentine	London
	Nuddea's	Addenbroke	Calcutta, &c
	Istria's	Jacob	Calcutta
	Cardium's	Daniel	Aree Bay
Mar. 1	City of London's	Black	Liverpool, &c
	Koerber's	Foreste	Trieste, &c
	Yetorofer Maru's	Sato	Kobe, &c

The steamer Persia, for London, began to load on Saturday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel	Names	From
26	Windabona	A Petris	Rangoon
	Rajpub	J Clingan	Rangoon
	Melda	Simpson	Chittagong
	Sultan Van Langkat	J Lieberg	Borneo

DEPARTURES.

27	R I M S Dufferin	T A L de Berry	—

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Colsholm, arrived at London on the morning of the 28th instant.
The B I Dumra, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 28th instant
The B I Rohilla, left Suez on the afternoon, of the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, FEBRUARY 29.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—553 cwts myrobollams, 5 Comersey.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—330 bales cotton Bombay Co, 220 bales cotton A Mottu and Co; 27 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—4,294 cwts myrabollams W Becher, 532 bales cotton and 900 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros, 165 bales cotton G Dossa and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Magdala s—1,785 tons manganese ore Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR HULL.

Calcutta s—330 bales hemp B Reeve and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (For orders.)

Chanda s—6,636 cwts cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta s—28 boxes dollars Rs 78,173 The International Bank, 83 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 18 chests opium David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta s—13 chests opium C Bomanji and Co; 40 chest opium David Sassoon and Co; 20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist C Bhowani and Co.

[illegible] CHARGE.

[illegible] 100 bales twist B & W [illegible]

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

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Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Madras	Bankok.	Tientsin
Rangoon	Batavia.	Hankow
Colombo,	Samarang.	Yokohama
Penang	Manilla.	Kobe.
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Ipoh Perak).	Hongkong.	

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H P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager

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Kobe	Osaka		
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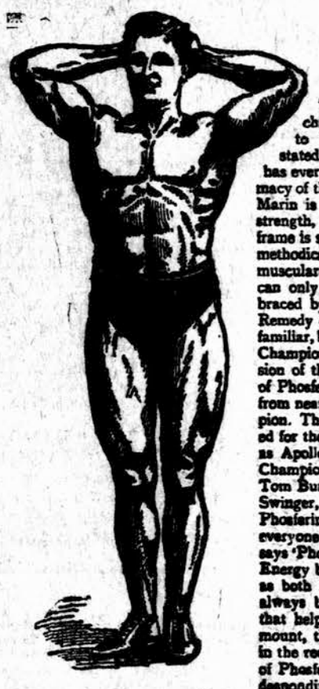
Hackenschmidt's Great Rival.



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The formidable young wrestling champion who has issued a challenge to Hackenschmidt, is authoritatively stated to be the most dangerous rival who has ever come forward to dispute the supremacy of the redoubtable Russian. Constantine Marin is the very personification of health, strength, and energy, and his magnificent frame is splendid evidence of the careful and methodical way he fosters his wonderful muscular development, which, he says, he can only keep perfectly vigorous and well braced by the aid of Phosferine. As 'The Remedy of Kings' Phosferine is universally familiar, but it is now equally 'The Remedy of Champions,' for Le Marin's striking admission of the remarkable energising properties of Phosferine is supported by similar tributes from nearly every well known Athletic Champion. The unstinted praise of men so renowned for their glorious strength and endurance as Apollo, the Ideal Athlete, Gunner Moir, Champion Heavy-weight Boxer of England, Tom Burrows, The World's Champion Club Swinger, &c., is a positive assurance that Phosferine will be immensely beneficial to everyone who seeks its aid. Constantine Marin says 'Phosferine gives Stamina and Muscular Energy both before and after a contest,' and as both he and other famous athletes must always be sure of things, and omit nothing that helps in the struggle to become paramount, the complete confidence they express in the recuperative and sustaining properties of Phosferine, should convince even the most despondent weaklings that bad health and nervous exhaustion can certainly be permanently cured by a course of the famous tonic.

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CONSTANT LE MARIN, Champion of the World, writes:—"I consider Phosferine a great factor in the formation and increase of Stamina and the maintenance of that standard of Physique which is so necessary to uphold great muscular activity. The tonic tones up the system and promotes that strong, vigorous action of the heart without which a perfect wrestler can never hope to achieve the proud distinction of Champion. I most heartily recommend it to my fellow countrymen and my great English adversaries so that we may meet on perfectly equal terms and profit by its invigorating influence. As a recuperative and sustaining tonic both before and after a contest, I find Phosferine par excellence, and I am confident that it is the very best aid in keeping one in battle trim."—July 25, 1907.

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE WOOD-PIGEON.

This bird has come before the public a good deal lately in consequence of the very serious epidemic that has recently broken out amongst this species, a warning concerning which is published below in a letter received from the Editor of "British Birds." It is interesting to note that the wood-pigeons, or ringdoves, so called from the patch of white on each side of the neck of the adult bird, have increased very much within recent years. This increase in numbers is probably due to the alteration in farming methods, the more modern system of agriculture favouring crops of turnips and other green foods. Under ordinary circumstances wood-pigeons are graminivorous and in bygone times they were dependent largely on the beech-mast and scattered grain in the stubbles in late autumn and winter. In times of scarcity they subsisted largely on the seed-stalks of grass that ripened before the grain. The wood-pigeon is an unusually prolific bird; for, though it only rears two youngsters at a brood, it produces often three broods a year, the birds beginning to sit in March and frequently nesting on till late in September. The easier food conditions of the present day have no doubt caused the great increase in numbers so great as to be in many instances a serious menace to the farmers, not only by inducing a larger number of home-bred birds to stay and flock together during what used to be the unfavourable months of the year, but also by attracting great flocks of birds from the Continent. In connection with the diphteric disease that is now making such ravages among our birds, it is interesting to recall the stories of the enormous flights of passenger-pigeons of America. So numerous were they at one time that the flights almost darkened the sky; but these great flocks have disappeared, possibly through some epidemic disease.

WOOD-PIGEON DIPHTHERIA.

Sir,—Much public interest has been shown lately in the disease of which wood-pigeons have been dying so freely this winter. The subject is of considerable scientific interest, but my immediate reason for bringing the matter before your readers is owing to the fact that human beings possibly run a risk of contracting the disease by handling or by eating these diseased birds. Again, it is quite possible, although it has not yet been absolutely proved, that this disease, which is most infectious amongst wood-pigeons themselves, may also be contracted by other birds, and especially game-birds. It is of great importance, therefore, to find a means of stamping out the diphtheria, and in any case all birds which have died of it should be immediately burned. Before, however, any effective means can be taken to eradicate the disease it is necessary to discover its origin. To the January issue of the monthly magazine "British Birds" Dr. C. B. Ticehurst, of Guy's Hospital contributed an article on the subject of wood-pigeon diphtheria, and explained that it was due to a specific micro-organism called "Bacillus diphtheriæ columbarum." At the same time Dr. Ticehurst points out that the etiology of the disease is most incomplete, and that much has to be learnt as to how it originates, when it comes, and as to its distribution before we can suggest a remedy. It is one of the aims of "British Birds" to induce co-operative observation on subjects such as the nature of the food of birds &c., our knowledge of which can be little advanced by observations made at different times and under different systems. The wood-pigeon disease forms an excellent case for a systematic inquiry all over the country, and schedules of the questions to be answered have been posted to all the readers of "British Birds." We have thus received much information and many specimens, but more of both are needed, and I should be delighted to supply schedules to any of your readers who may be in a position to give information on the subject. All the observations will be collated and studied by Dr. Ticehurst, who will draw up a full report at a later date—I am, Sir, etc. H. F. Witherby, Editor of "British Birds."

"ELECTRICAL POWER AND TRACTION."

So many trades are now connected directly or indirectly with the power and traction branches of electrical engineering, that a general account of the generation and distribution of power, and its application in the various industries, &c., will be welcomed, especially if skilfully arranged and presented in an attractive form. This task has been essayed by Mr. F. H. Davies in an excellent series brought out by Messrs. Constable. Collieries, engineering workshops, textile factories, the printing trade, and the like are becoming more and more dependent upon electricity. In the volume Mr. Davies publishes under the above title members of the various trades concerned will find a mass of information of a purely practical nature, and, to some extent, the author also enters into "those commercial considerations which, in the long run, must overrule all others." Electric power at sea and on canals is also treated in a manner at once bright and concise. Overhead, conduit and surface system of traction are explained. Car-building is also discussed, and the problems presented by electric railways are adequately dealt with. The book is beautifully printed and illustrated. The second volume of Mr. Sydney Ashe's "Electric Railways: Theoretically and Practically Treated" is also issued by the same firm. It deals in particular with "Engineering Preliminaries and Direct Current Sub-Station." By preliminary considerations is meant the factors in the problems offered to the electric railway engineer in his desire to serve the community well and wisely, and at the same time to earn a revenue on the capital of the undertaking. The population of the district served, its probable growth the number of miles the community can support its "habit of riding," are as important from this point of view as the safety of the passengers the schedule speeds, and the elements of reliability of service. The insertion of problems, tables, and operating data have considerably added to the value of the book. The volume is of American origin, and occasionally one comes across specimens of dry humour in the midst of sound advice. The author, for example, advises the student to ask himself question: "What will happen if this or that is done?" and continues: "It is unwise, however, in solving such problem, to try the experiment, for sometimes protective devices refuse to protect, as the operator will find to his cost."

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

An interesting article in the "Nineteenth Century and After" relates how the North-West Passage from the Altantic to the Pacific, which Sir John Franklin, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, and other Arctic navigators failed to find, has finally been discovered in the early years of the 20th century. And the true hero of this famous quest of old is a Scandinavian explorer, Capt. Roald Amundsen. In his little barque, the Gjoa, he has sailed by the north coast of America, and through Behring Straits, into the Pacific. For this notable achievement Capt. Amundsen has received the Patron's Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society. And the success of the voyage is the more remarkable from the fact that the Gjoa was not specially built for the work being in fact a little sealing craft constructed as long ago as 1872.

TWOFOLD OBJECT OF EXPEDITION.

The object of the expedition was twofold, the discovery of the North-West Passage, and the making of observations in the neighbourhood of the earth's north magnetic pole. This point, so important in the study of magnetism, does not coincide with the geographical pole, but lies in the peninsula of Boothia Felix. Lat 40deg N. and Long. 95deg. W. Anchoring in a little bay which they named Gjoahavn, that is Gjoa's harbour they there spent nineteen months. During this time magnetic observations with the best of modern instruments were made continuously day and night. When these are finally worked out they should form a valuable contribution to the science of magnetism.

LIFE IN ARCTIC REGIONS.

Captain Amundsen furnishes some interesting facts with regard to the life of the little known region of Boothia Felix. During the summer large areas were covered with flowers, and there were numbers of butterflies, gnats, and flies. The only resident animals were the Arctic fox, the stoat, and the lemming. The ptarmigan arrived in March and left in November. In summer numerous species of ducks, geese, and other aquatic birds arrived. Several tribes of Esquimos were also met with.

The secret of Capt. Amundsen's success lay in the course steered on arrival at Beechy Island, where stands the tablet erected to Sir John Franklin. Other explorers, on reaching this point, had taken the more tempting course north of the island, and quickly got into difficulties in the ice. Amundsen took the less promising course, and steering south, found open water all the way to Behring Straits.

INVENTOR OF THE REAPING MACHINE.

One of the most important inventions in modern agriculture is that of the reaping machine. And attention is now being called to its inventor by the recent placing of two stained glass windows in the parish church of Carmyllie near Arbroath, to the memory of the Rev. Patrick Bell, LL.D. Brought up on his father's farm, Bell's attention was early called to the severe toil undergone by the reaper, and he was possessed with the idea of inventing a machine to lighten it. While still a student at St. Andrews the idea came to him through seeing a pair of gardener's shears in a hedge. He made a model in wood, and got a blacksmith to carry out the main iron. A machine was made and worked on the farm in 1828.

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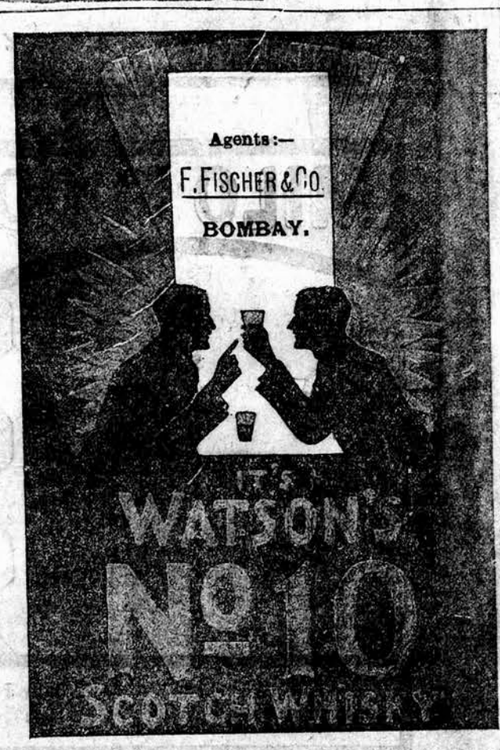

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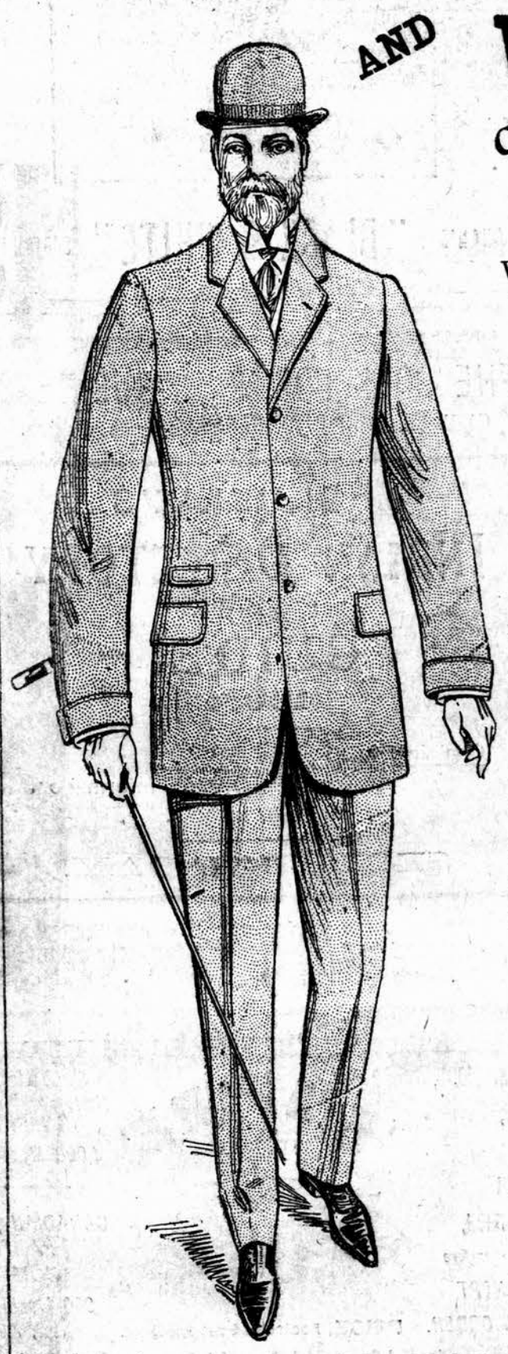

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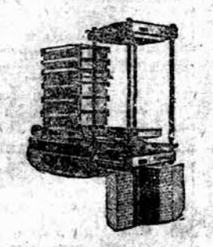

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